The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5079. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

A Powder Magazine in Cork City Plundered by Fenians.

Ratazzi Proved to Have Been in Accord with Garibaldi.

Turkey Seeks British Protection Against Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Excitement—Movements of the Insurrectionists—A Powder Magazine in Cork City Robbed—Expressed Opinion of the Irish Clergy.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4—Evening.

The Government is almost continually in receipt of information relative to the movements of the Fenians. The public excitement caused by the recent operations of the Brotherhood has by no means abated.

To-day dispatches have been received from Cork giving the details of another Fenian movement in that locality. A body of Fenians last night surreptitiously entered the magazine in that city, and, unchallenged, carried away more than half a ton of blasting powder. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this mischief. The people stand aghast at the effrontery of the Fenians.

The clergy of the City of Limerick have affixed their signatures to a document declaring that there can be no permanent peace in Ireland unless it is treated like Hungary.

ITALY.

Baron Ratazzi in Accord With the Garibaldians—Popular Banquet Tendered him at Naples.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Jan. 4.

MENABREA, the Prime Minister, has given publicity to a number of private letters, proving that Baron RATAZZI was fully apprised of the recent movement of Gen. GARIBALDI against Rome, and favored it. He also lent the insurgents his valuable influence and assistance.

A great popular banquet was given in Naples last evening in honor of Baron RATAZZI.

TURKEY.

An Envoy to Depart for London to Seek British Protection Against Russian Intrigue.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The Turkish Envoy at Vienna will start for London immediately to ask the protection of the British Government against the intrigues of Russia.

SWITZERLAND.

Expressed Sympathy with Mexico.

BERNE, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The Council has formally instructed ARNOLD SUTTER, the Swiss Consul at Mexico, to express the sympathy of Switzerland with the Liberal Government now inaugurated in Mexico.

DENMARK.

The Sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The subject of the sale of the three Danish West India Islands to the United States will be submitted to the Rigsdag on Wednesday next.

JAPAN.

Release of Captured Christians.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4—Evening.

Late dispatches received from Japan state that the Christians who had been imprisoned and persecuted in Nagasaki have been released.

CUBA.

Attempted Incendiarism—Arrest of Clerks—A Court-Martial Called for the Trial of Murderers and Felons—Marine Disaster.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 4.

An attempt was made to burn the stores of the San Ciprian Company. The fire was discovered in the room where the books were kept. The principal of this company ran away about two weeks ago, and was suspected of being a defaulter. Four of the clerks have been arrested on suspicion of committing the act.

Captain-General LERSUNDI has published an order calling a court-martial for the trial of murderers, robbers and incendiaries. These measures meet with universal favor.

The French steamer *Florida*, from St. Nazaire, is ashore on Nicolas Shoals, near Cardenas.

The Courts to be Reorganized.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The Imperial decree has been issued for reorganizing the courts of law in Cuba.

Municipal Election at Knoxville, Tenn.—Success of the Radical Ticket.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 4.

In the city election to-day the Radical ticket was elected by a majority of 300.

The old Board of Officers have given notice that an injunction would be prayed for before Judge TRIGG, of the United States Court, on the part of non-resident property-holders, forbidding the new officers from being qualified, on the ground that the election was illegal. Charges of illegal voting among the blacks are made.

Report of the Missouri State Auditor.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Jan. 4.

An abstract of the State Auditor's report for 1867 shows 32,550,569 acres of land, $889,493,359 worth of real estate, $115,378,536 worth of personal property. Total taxable property in the State, with the exception of two counties not yet reported, $454,863,895, an increase over 1860 of $168,311,089. The taxes assessed were for revenue, $1,207,730; for interest, $1,810,415; county purposes, $2,100,486; polls, $151,018. Total, $5,269,649.

The value of real estate in St. Louis County is $109,338,760; personal property, $26,877,360. Total, $136,216,120, being only a little less than one-third the valuation of the whole State.

The real estate of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is set down at $1,204,019; personal property at $1,627,217. Total taxable wealth, $2,021,236.

Marine Disasters.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 4.

The steamtug *J. McB. Davidson* cleared from this port on the 17th of December, for New-York, and has not since been heard from. It is feared she is lost with all on board.

The steamship *Pioneer* arrived here to-day from Philadelphia, having in tow the schooner *Jachin Barriman*, from St. Thomas for Boston. She was found at anchor off Hatteras Shoals, with both masts gone. The damage to her cargo, which is an assorted one, is unknown.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 4.

An ordinance was passed in the Convention to-day, fixing a penalty of twenty-five per cent. and ten per cent. per month for default of payment as prescribed. Article fourteen was adopted, as follows: "The rights enumerated in this title shall not be construed to limit other rights of the people not herein expressed." Articles fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen define the qualifications of State legislators, the length of their term, the place of meeting, &c. The Finance Committee reported its inability to make a loan and asked to be discharged. No action was taken on this. Mr. CROMWELL (colored) offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to inform Congress that the Convention had been in session thirty-one days, without being able to raise means to defray expenses; also that the Convention adjourn until the views of Congress upon the matter be ascertained. This created considerable confusion, and the Convention finally adjourned till Monday.

The State Auditor and Treasurer have been notified not to pay the public printer or other creditors of the Convention, until the officers and members themselves shall be paid.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 4.

In Convention to-day the following resolutions of inquiry were referred: For limiting the time of hired labor to 8 hours; for settling all debts incurred previous to April, 1865, at twenty-five cents on the dollar; for levying a poll tax; requiring foreigners to reside in the State ten years before voting; for legalizing the birth of children born of parents in slavery, so that they may inherit property; for admitting colored persons to colleges; for selling the Military Institute and devoting the proceeds to the Educational Fund.

The newspapers were severely denounced for misrepresenting the speeches of the members.

The Convention adjourned.

Call for a State Conservative Convention in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, Jan. 4.

The Conservative Executive Committee has called a State Convention of Conservatives to meet in Raleigh on the 5th of February. The call will be published in the *Sentinel* on Monday morning.

Conservative Meetings in Georgia—Body of a Murdered Man Found.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 4.

Conservative meetings are being held in various portions of the State, approving the proceedings of the Macon Convention, and for the purpose of forming clubs preparatory to the approaching election. A meeting of citizens of this county was held this evening, which approved the proceedings of the Macon Convention.

Resolutions were passed thanking the President for removing Gen. POPE, and expressing confidence in Gen. MEADE and his impartial administration of the Reconstruction acts.

The body of an unknown white man was found in a creek near this city to-day in a decomposed state. He was murdered and thrown into the creek.

Another Steamboat Explosion—Several Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The stern-wheel steamer *Harry Dean*, bound from Marietta to Cincinnati, exploded her boilers at half-past 10 o'clock this morning, two miles below Gallipolis, caught fire and burned to the water's edge.

The following casualties are reported: Captain Sayer, commander of the *Harry Dean*, slightly injured; Captain Booth and son, slightly injured; Captain Burch, seriously injured; First Engineer Crane, slightly injured; John Haines, fireman, fatally injured; Captain Beggs, of Ashland, Ky., killed and his body lost; Captain Norton, of Wheeling, killed and his body lost; one of the cabin boys fatally injured; Mr. Munson, barkeeper, seriously injured; L. T. Ryan, of Washington County, Ohio, seriously injured; Harry Bayes, slightly injured; the cook and second steward are missing. Five persons, in all, are supposed to be killed.

The steamer *Edinburgh* took off the survivors and brought them to Gallipolis. The *Dean* had a heavy cargo on board, which is a total loss. Her books and papers are also lost.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 4.

Further particulars of the explosion of the *Henry Dean*, near Gallipolis, give the following additional casualties: J. W. RIDER killed; Mr. BUCHANAN, deck hand and two others, names unknown, burned to death, cabin boy, name unknown, fatally injured; Mr. BURNS, of Spartansburg, badly burned; Engineer CHAMBERLAIN, slightly bruised; J. J. BROWN, formerly of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Regiment, arm broken and otherwise injured. A number are injured who are not reported. Several persons are missing, and are supposed to be lost. The boat was heavily laden with 400 barrels of oil, salt and potatoes, all of which is a total loss.

Stock Admitted to Canada Duty Free—Fall of a Building.

OTTAWA, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The *Official Gazette* contains a notice that horses, cattle, sheep and other animals, poultry and fancy birds, imported for the purpose of improving stock, whether by agricultural societies or private individuals, will be admitted duty free.

The discount on American invoices is 25 per cent.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The second floor of a building occupied by S. H. MAY & Co., dealers in glass and oil, gave way last night, involving serious loss.

The statement of the City Auditor shows that the annual expenditure is $150,000 more than the revenue.

The Indebtedness of Boston—Mayor Norcross' Valedictory.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The total debt of Boston exceeds thirteen and a half millions of dollars, and the means at the disposal of the Committee on the Reduction of the Debt amounts to over $4,700,000, leaving a net indebtedness of $8,946,000.

Mayor NORCROSS delivered his valedictory address to-day, on retiring from office.

The new city officials will be inaugurated on Monday.

Major Poe Before the Military Commission.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 4.

Major POE, Chief of Police, was before the Military Commission to-day, charged by Rev. J. W. HUNNICUTT with giving information, which was untrue, to a correspondent of a New-York paper relative to an alleged incendiary speech by that gentleman.

Attempted Murder and Suicide in Vermont.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Saturday, Jan. 4.

JOHN BISHOP, of this town, shot his wife and himself, about noon to-day. BISHOP is dead, and but little hopes are entertained of his wife's recovery. The cause was jealousy.

Suspension of a Business Firm in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 4.

LEVITT & BEVIS, dry goods merchants on Fourth-street, suspended to-day. Their liabilities are not known.

Destruction of a Sugar Refinery by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 4.

The large sugar refinery of TAYLOR, GILLESPIE & Co., was much injured by fire this evening. The loss has not been ascertained.

Death of an Old Merchant in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Saturday, Jan. 4.

JOSEPH ASPINWALL, one of our oldest and most respected merchants, died this morning.

Arrival of Steamships.

SANDY HOOK, Sunday, Jan. 5—2 A. M.

The steamships *Napoleon III.* and the *Germania* have just passed in by the Hook.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

FENIANISM IN ENGLAND.

The Clerkenwell Explosion—Public Sentiment in Regard to the Fenians—The Prisoners and Their Probable Fate—Tone of the Press—The Trial of John Martin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1867.

It is not easy to write calmly of such an event as the diabolical outrage in Clerkenwell, by which more than fifty homes of the poor were utterly wrecked, scores of frightfully-wounded persons consigned to the hospitals, and four persons at least lost their lives. The general feeling is one of consternation, horror, fear and vengeance. It is said to be unparalleled. In its extent it may be, but assuredly not in its character. After all that can be said of it, it was chiefly a reckless and atrocious blunder. The explosive, probably nitro-glycerine, was at least ten times the quantity required. It was such an earthquake as destroyed the steamer and dock at Aspinwall. It would have killed BURKE, CASEY, and probably many others, had they been exercising in the yard. The intention, of course, was simply to throw down a brick wall. The reckless fools who attempted it managed to destroy a whole block of buildings, and to grievously wound, maim or kill many innocent people, mostly women and children.

But when the English papers speak of this as an "unparalleled atrocity," they forget the trades' union murders of Sheffield and Manchester. In how many cases have canisters of powder, with the fuses attached and burning, been thrown at night into the dwellings of innocent people, blowing up whole families, with the intent to murder, and the men who committed and who planned and paid for these outrages have not even been brought to trial. In Clerkenwell there was a huge and disastrous blunder, and a reckless disregard of life, but no wish or intention to kill or harm any one. The animus of the trade outrages was far worse. When a man who had offended against trade regulations could not be blown up with his wife and children, he was followed and shot, and the murderer was coolly paid so many pounds for the job out of the funds of the society. I should be sorry to say a word in defence of Fenian recklessness, but justice is justice.

And if some of the Irish people have a disregard for life, if they are wasteful of it, in their blundering efforts to carry on a war against their enemy, who has set them the example? I do not hesitate to answer that question. Every few months, by the negligence of officials, some sudden calamity, not intended, but which should never occur, suddenly destroys the lives of scores or hundreds. One day it is a coal mine which blows up for want of proper inspection and ventilation, the next it is a railroad collision, the next twenty vessels are wrecked, which ought never to have been allowed to go to sea. Hundreds of persons are recklessly killed every year in the streets of London. This is not the worst. A few years ago the Government of the United Kingdom stood with folded hands, and allowed many, many thousands of the Irish people to perish of hunger. They have not forgotten it. The Government could have saved them every one, and did not; and by this criminal neglect, the Government was guilty of their murder, for he who can save, and saves not, kills. This was some years ago, but there are few years in which there are not in some parts of Ireland, in England also, more or less victims of bad government. If they could have forgotten the famine which reduced by two millions the population of Ireland, they have just had a terrible reminder. This same Government, or its appointed officials in India, have stood by with the same stolid inactivity, and seen, some authorities say, two millions of people perish of hunger. Villages were charnel houses; the roads for long distances were lined with corpses. Their stench spread pestilence over whole provinces. The Government had more than eighty millions of dollars in its coffers at the moment, wrung, in part, from the starving people, yet they died without help. The Government had caused the famine which killed them, by allowing the tanks to decay, and by taxing wells. The native governments of India built and repaired tanks. The rich left money to build them. The British Government destroyed the means of irrigation, and permits the people to starve for the want of them.

Of course it is different. I hope I am sensible of the difference. The stupid blockheads who made an earthquake in Clerkenwell, and sent poor women and babes all crushed and mangled to the hospitals, will be hanged without mercy, and the India officials will come home and live in great splendor on magnificent pensions. It is very different.

Small chance, I should say, for any of those arrested by the detectives at Clerkenwell. The woman, ANNE JUSTICE, said to be CASEY's aunt, has tried twice to strangle herself, and is now very ill of bronchitis. The two men, TIMOTHY DESMOND and JEREMIAH ALLEN, have been remanded until witnesses can be brought from the hospitals. BURKE's counsel, Dr. KENEALY, as soon as he heard of the attempt to rescue the prisoner he had engaged to defend, heroically threw up his case. If a British barrister of high standing refuses to defend BURKE, who will be likely to defend the men accused of having been actively engaged in this outrage?

The Metropolitan Police is organized for instant action day and night. The streets swarm with detectives. There have been two or three attempts to set large buildings on fire with bottles of petroleum and phosphorus. In one case, the bottle hurled against the fanlight of a large clothing establishment, fell back upon the doorstep, and set the door on fire. A house, lately occupied by Earl FITZWILLIAM, in Grosvenor-square, now undergoing repairs, was set on fire on Monday morning, by a bottle, which struck the plate-glass window neck first, where it broke, the bottle falling into the area, which it filled with fire. Even the small portion of liquid which got into the room immediately burst into flames, which attracted the attention of a policeman, who, with some assistance, managed to extinguish them.

People gather in crowds, and the streets are full of rumors. On Monday night it was reported that the Fenians were burning Manchester. The sellers of surreptitious extras should make a good harvest. A few years ago they assassinated the Emperor NAPOLEON once a week. Now the Fenians should give them all a merry Christmas. Not only are the Police and military posted at every point of supposed danger, but the Home Secretary has directed the magistrates to swear in any required number of special constables, who will patrol their appointed beats, staff in hand, as in the troublous times of 1848.

The terrible thing about it all is the mystery. There is a Fenian Brotherhood, but even its members do not know its extent. It was able last Spring to throw two or three thousand persons into Chester. It ordered the rescue at Manchester. It has deplorably overdone its bad job at Clerkenwell. Col. BURKE, now under examination at Bow-street, was expending thousands of pounds and buying large quantities of arms at Birmingham. The Government has no end of spies and informers, but it does not make the best use of its information. For example, the authorities at Manchester had notice from Dublin of the intention to rescue KELLY and DACEY. Instead of sending an armed escort with the van, they had it followed by a dozen or so of unarmed policemen in cabs. Why? Clearly not to prevent a rescue, but to arrest those who might attempt the rescue. So poor BRETT was sacrificed to the policeman's instinct to take prisoners. It was the same here in London. The Governor of the Clerkenwell House of Detention and the Police authorities had warning of when and how the rescue of BURKE and CASEY was to be attempted. They could have prevented it by surrounding the prison with a patrol. But that would have prevented a crime, which a policeman never does if he can help it. His way is to let the crime be perpetrated, or at least commenced, and then, when he has a case, to pounce upon the perpetrators. It may be the best way, but now and then the results are unfortunate. The house is robbed, the victim is killed, and perhaps, after all, the criminal escapes. In Clerkenwell the trap was well laid. The detectives watched every movement. They saw the fatal barrel placed in its position by the prison wall; while they watched the fuse was lighted, and then, when they had recovered from the shock, they arrested those who were running away.

The Police had caused all the deaths, all the horrible and torturing wounds, all the destruction of the dwellings of the poor, all the consternation of the community—but they had captured the criminals. Thus it was the Government, through its Ministers, that is really responsible for all the mischief.

Of the four or five men supposed to have been actively engaged in this tragedy only two have been arrested, and there is no evidence given on the inquest to show that they were engaged either in placing the barrel or in igniting the fuse. They were seen near the spot, and caught running away at a time when everybody that could run was getting off as fast as possible. Two men came with a barrow, placed the barrel, and went off. A "gentleman" who was standing opposite on the walk then went over, adjusted the fuse, lighted it, and, it is said, drove off rapidly in a trap, and has not been arrested. But £400 have been offered for the arrest of the guilty parties, £300 for information, and a free pardon to any accomplice who will turn informer.

Whatever may be the number of the Fenians, their camp followers will be as numerous in proportion as those of an Indian army. There were bands of garroters, housebreakers, incendiaries, the whole criminal population of England, before we ever heard of Fenians. It is not difficult to make Greek fire; even the shattered houses of Clerkenwell were plundered during the confusion. At the burning of Her Majesty's Theatre a clean sweep was made of quantities of property from the adjacent premises. Not only clothing, furniture, &c., but chests of plate were carried off by gentlemen who volunteered to assist the panic-stricken residents.

The *Times* informs us that only Irishmen could act with such recklessness of life as was shown in the Clerkenwell atrocity. The Irish, it admits, are kind, affectionate, only too tender of their own poor, sending money by millions across the ocean to their relations, which the English would never do; but they are too poetical and imaginative, and now they fancy that they are at war with England, and are throwing shot and shell into an enemy's city, pounding away at some imaginary Sumter, or raining Greek fire into the streets of some obstinate Charleston.

"It is the outrageous egotism, the utter selfishness, the short-sightedness—and downright folly of an exaggerated national sentiment" that does all the mischief. "The ordinary Irishman just thinks of the object before him, the land to be obtained, the tenure to be secured, the quarrel to be avenged, the nation to be vindicated, the party engagement to be carried out—and shuts his eyes to everything else in the world." No Englishman will do such things. "No Englishman," continues the *Times*, "will divide the human race into men to be loved and men to be shot down or blown up the first opportunity." In short, no Englishman, at Sheffield or Manchester, in Jamaica, or in Hindostan, ever does anything but what is calm, and just, dignified, humane and christian. They habitually act in accordance with the advice given by Judge UNDERWOOD to the Virginia Convention and "exercise all Christian charity consistent with future safety."

A Florence letter tells us that the Prince of Wales has subscribed £100 to the fund being raised by the Duke of Sutherland and Earl of Shaftsbury, for the wounded Garibaldians. Will the Pope and Cardinal ANTONELLI send a subscription to the families of the hanged and imprisoned Fenians? The Papal Government has, I believe, set all its prisoners at liberty, even those who, with such murderous effect, blew up the barracks in Rome. The generous Italian Government has also extended a general amnesty to all who were lately in revolt against it. It pardons alike GARIBALDI and MAZZINI. The time may come when the English Government will be equally forgiving—but the first work is to crush out this treasonable conspiracy with relentless severity. Unless a better spirit prevails on both sides, we shall have a hard Winter—a Winter of cruel and useless outrages, and of equally useless and revengeful executions. But repression alone is never cure. The disease is driven in, the ulcer closes over, only to break out afresh, or to find its seat in a more vital organ. The Irish disease needs a real, radical, curative treatment.

To the American mind the demands of the more moderate portion of the Irish people do not seem very unreasonable. They are chiefly—religious liberty, the freedom of education, and security of property—equal rights, simply, in these three particulars. Is it unreasonable that the vast majority of Roman Catholics in Ireland should demand equality with Protestants in religious rights? Has not the Catholic a right to have his children educated in his own faith, and to have a Catholic University whose degrees will be as valid as those of the Protestant University? And if the people must pay rent for the land of which their ancestors were despoiled, is it not their right to have some security of tenure, and pay for betterments? Let Parliament grant these three reforms to Ireland, with some compensation for the past and security for the future, and Fenianism would find no footing there. It has sympathy and growth now simply and only because the people have abandoned hope of justice from England. One good bill would be worth a hundred executions. One act of justice better than a hundred of repression.

In the panic of the hour we have a thousand absurd rumors and equally absurd suggestions. A barge loaded with gunpowder is found moored in the Thames by the side of large gas works, so that its explosion would destroy the whole quarter. A plan has been picked up in the streets of Wolverhampton for a simultaneous attack upon all the English arsenals. A quantity of nitro-glycerine was discovered yesterday at an auctioneer's at Newcastle. The Town Council ordered it to be removed, but no one would take it. They ordered it to be destroyed, and a chemist, after consultation, proposed to bury it in some old pits outside the town. The cans were safely emptied, but some crystals were seen adhering to the bottom of one of them. In burying the cans they were exploded, and four persons killed, and two or three more seriously wounded. The ignorant chemist may recover, but will probably lose his eyesight.

Probably the best suggestion yet made to the Government has appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*. It is to revive the alien law enacted in 1848, and send all Americans, native or naturalized, suspected of Fenian sympathies, out of these islands. It is objected that, as the British Government does not recognize the naturalization of its subjects as American citizens, it cannot legally expel them; but British logic would be quite equal to either hanging a man here as a British subject, or banishing him as an American, or doing both alternately. As in Ireland, every man with an American accent and square-toed boots has been imprisoned as a suspected Fenian, I am quite prepared to hear that a notice to quit has been served on all American residents and visitors who cannot show a clean bill of health as to Fenian proclivities.

The *Times* of this morning hints strongly at some such expedient, in denouncing "this foreign conspiracy in which a few God-abandoned men do the work of transatlantic plotters." The people of England, it says, "are determined that there shall be no break up in this Empire." It tells us, also, that "our Indian army is pining for war"—spoiling for a fight. They are eager to attack Affghanistan, and meet Russia in the centre of Asia.

The comments of the French Press on the Clerkenwell explosion are not satisfactory; not more so perhaps than were those of the English papers on the Orsini massacre. M. LOUIS BLANC writes: "The hangman recovers his credit; and yet, if anything demonstrates his impotence, is it not this attempt at Clerkenwell, following so soon on the Manchester executions?" It is not alone in Poland, he says, that sorrow is called rebellion. Ireland gnaws her heart on the other side of the ocean, and there the arm of England cannot reach her. What can England do against New-York funerals in honor of the men executed at Manchester?

The *Journal de Paris* takes a tone a little different, but not less aggravating. It says, "England would, perhaps, do well to take a lesson from the terrible event at Clerkenwell. Let her examine her conscience. Has she never favored or tolerated similar enterprises against others? She can find no anathemas strong enough against the Fenians, but has she never encouraged attempts not less wild or more legitimate? Was she as indignant when the Garibaldians blew up the wall of the Zouave barracks at Rome? We cannot be at the same time revolutionists abroad and conservatives at home. We cannot always 'work for exportation.' Every government that conspires, conspires unconsciously against itself."

Mr. JOHN MARTIN, on being brought before the magistrates, declined to engage counsel, and said he was quite ready to be tried and convicted for saying and doing what three-fourths of his countrymen approved. He was obliged to the Crown for only charging him with sedition, when they could just as easily convict him of bigamy or murder. Mr. SULLIVAN, of the *Nation*, and Sir JOHN GRAY, M. P., of the *Freeman's Journal*, had been summoned as Crown witnesses, and both indignantly protested against it as an insult and a plot to injure them, and both absolutely refused to be sworn. Mr. SULLIVAN said: "I was at the funeral procession. I participated in it openly, deliberately, heartily, and I defy those who were guilty of such cowardice as to summon me as a Crown witness." [Applause.] Mr. BRACKEN also resented the insult of being brought into court as a Crown witness, to injure him in the eyes of his countrymen. He had joined with all his heart and soul in the procession, and would do so again. [Renewed applause.] Sir JOHN GRAY said several persons in the establishment of the *Freeman's Journal* had been summoned, but at the risk of imprisonment, not one of them would give evidence, and he declared that he would not be a witness. Amid the fiery denunciations of the persons summoned as witnesses, and the plaudits and exclamations of the spectators, the court became such a scene of confusion as I believe is never witnessed out of Ireland, and the magistrates were obliged to adjourn their sitting. The Irish National Reform League has dissolved, as in the present state of the country there is no use in constitutional agitation. The English Reform League has long since avowed its Fenian sympathies.

The charge against JOHN MARTIN and the others at Dublin is that of "being part of a crowd assembled for illegal and treasonable purposes," and the principal act charged is, that in passing through Thomas-street they took off their hats and said, "Remember EMMET!" Irishmen, who are all British subjects, however earnestly they may have sworn the contrary, will do well to bear in mind that they must never, even in the backwoods of America, until naturalization becomes a reality, dare to take off their hats, or to remember EMMET, under pain of punishment for treason to the Crown to which they still owe allegiance. The only safety for them is to keep on their hats, and forget EMMET!

The funeral processions have been suppressed in Great Britain and Ireland. Of the fifteen arranged for last Sunday in Ireland alone not one was carried out. Police and military and special constables paraded in force at every rendezvous, and the "wearing of the green" in public processions was no longer a practicable demonstration. The penny subscriptions cannot be stopped so easily, and the memorial crosses and epitaphs can scarcely be indicted for treason. The feeling that made all Ireland break out into funeral processions remains, "compressed, like gun-cotton," and ready to explode, like nitro-glycerine.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Situation—The Debates in Parliament—The Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1867.

The Italians are discouraged neither by the *non possumus* of the Pope, nor the *jamais* of the French Minister ROUHER. The feeling of humiliation will soon be outgrown, and this light-hearted people will before long be animated with the same hopefulness which cheered them a little while back. There are some who take the late mortifying check seriously, and to them the future wears the same gloomy hue which pessimists give to the atmosphere in which they live. If Italy has been humiliated, she may be consoled by the thought that what she considers great countries, such as France and England, have been subjected to much greater humiliations; the former by being driven out of Mexico, and the latter by her false position and vast disappointment in the American war—forced at last to pay the *Alabama* claims. Italy, as well as other countries young in liberty, has a skittish Democracy, and there is always danger that that the unbroken animal may seize the bit and go at headlong speed.

It would even be easy for GARIBALDI's party, or the more advanced portion of it, to ruin Italy in a week, or seriously damage the work already completed, by some act of intemperate haste. We Americans believe in the Republic and would be glad to see it established in Italy to-morrow; but probably few of us would wish to see Italy run the risk of losing the liberty she has already so easily gained, in an eager or inconsiderate effort to get more.

Some words have been used in Parliament by the Opposition in the present discussion, which might as well not have been spoken, as both the Government Party and its opponents have had a hand equally in mixing the present unpalatable mess. The speakers of the Opposition are somewhat inclined to interrupt and be insolent, which they should not be, considering how strong they have grown.

The political blunders of the Italians are the blunders of children, and can easily be pardoned. The boy goes stumbling along like any other reckless young enthusiast, and head and knees receive many a bruise as they bring up suddenly against the wall or the ground. But we like this generous recklessness better than the calculating selfishness of the English.

The discussion in Parliament of the Roman question, the conduct of the Government under the menace of France, and whatever else has grown out of the late invasion of the Roman State, is probably near an end. Two things, at least, have been made clear by these long talks; for the organs of all factions have spoken in nearly the same tone: First, that the friendship for France is greatly weakened, and second, that the claim upon Rome as the capital of the Kingdom is never to be given up. The only doubt expressed, even by the supporters of the Government, has been as to dear, good GARIBALDI's vagabond way of getting possession of the Eternal City.

By a logical juggle the Roman Catholic Bishop of London, MANNING, makes out that Rome is not, and cannot be, the capital of Italy, because it is the capital of Christianity. A great many people besides the Italians are of opinion that it would be in a truer sense than it is now, the capital of Christianity, if it would exhibit a little more of the spirit of Christian reconciliation. We are constantly told that there are two hundred millions of Roman Catholics in the world, and that outrage is not to be done to their consciences by any violence offered to the temporal power of the Pontiff. It would be better to give the figures with more exactness. According to the best statistical authority, the number in the Latin communion is 135,000,000, for the 50,000,000 of the Orthodox Greek Church do not acknowledge the Pope as either temporal or spiritual chief. There are now about 100,000,000 of Protestant Christians in the world, and at the end of the present century there will be that number in the United States alone, and the opinion of such a vast company of the disciples of the same great Teacher is entitled to respect when the question of the wisdom and justice of the maintenance of the Pope's secular rule is in discussion.

The debate in the Chamber has taken a pretty wide range. The Deputy Count ALFIERI has declared once more that the friends of religious progress wish a separation of the Church from the secular authority, as in the United States. Some one else enforces his argument in favor of constitutional monarchy in Italy, by quoting LOUIS NAPOLEON's opinion, expressed in 1831, that Italy is not yet prepared for the most perfect system of government in the world, that of the United States. Thus we are made to do service in all sorts of ways; and the only thing to be regretted is, that the people here have not more ample means of knowing about us, so as to avoid being led into errors or exaggerations as to our good or bad.

RATTAZI has not spoken yet, but he has been waited for since the beginning of the dispute, and expectation has been raised high as to some encouraging thing that he may say. The discussion will certainly end before Christmas, for at that time the short parliamentary vacation begins. Rome is the burden of nearly every song, and probably '*Dalenda est Carthago*, will be repeated in some new form by the Ex-Minister.

We do not know how great a shock or strain the present Ministry can bear; but it will be brought to the test by the coming vote, which cannot be delayed many weeks or days. When Gen. MENABREA said the other day that he had chosen to follow the fortunes of Italy, the only reminded those opposed to him, that being a native of the now French province of Savoy, he might naturally be ready to bend in subserviency to France.

Florence has become a military post of some importance. It is not true, as has been reported, that there are 25,000 soldiers in garrison here, although even more than that number may be within a few hours' call. The regiments are marching and countermarching every day, going and coming from their field-drill, which gives to the streets of the town new animation. The sign is a good one, for it shows that the army is not to grow rusty, but to be polished up for work yet to be done. Talk is worth less than a knowledge of tactics and discipline is more valuable than dull arguments to prove that Rome ought now to be in the hands of the King.

The rumpus which Vesuvius has been making for a month past continues, and it frets and fumes and throws hot stones like any Italian or American politician. Some have gone down to see it, but we prefer to stay here, as the political eruption is more interesting. Prof. PALMIERI keeps us informed of the progress of the stream of lava down the hill as the pot boils over.

ANGELICO.

The Removal of Gen. Pope—A Curious Theory—Gen. Butler and the Presidency.

From the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 3.

It is known that the Executive had long contemplated relieving Gen. POPE of his command, but I am permitted to state, as the immediate cause of his removal, the following facts which have been officially communicated to the President: Under the State laws, the census of Alabama was taken in 1866, showing a population of 106,000 white males over the age of 21 years, and 91,000 blacks. The late registration, under Gen. POPE's manipulations, resulted in registering 74,000 whites and 90,000 blacks. The Bureau Constitution is to be voted for on the 4th day of February, and, as already stated in this correspondence, the negroes since the registration have become very much scattered, owing to their long habit of changing homes at the beginning of a new year. To counteract the effect of this change of residence, Gen. POPE issued an order that any person offering to vote in any county should be allowed to do so *upon making affidavit that his name had been registered.* This order also provided that, fourteen days preceding the election, the Registrars throughout the States should open their lists for revision, and keep them open five days. A revision similar to this had preceded the election for delegates to the Convention. Affidavits are before the President to the effect that *a large number of negroes under the age of 21 were permitted to register and vote*, and unless Gen. POPE had been removed the same would again be allowed. It is now understood that Gen. MEADE will direct the revision to be made as ordered by POPE, but for a very different purpose. Honest Registrars will be appointed, and *all negro minors will be stricken off the lists, they numbering from 20,000 to 25,000*—thus placing the whites in a majority of nearly 12,000. As not over 2,500 whites will vote for the Constitution establishing negro supremacy in Alabama, *there is a strong probability of the Constitution being voted down.* Gen. MEADE left this morning for his new field of labor and responsibility.

Director DELMAR, of the Statistical Bureau, in reply to a communication from Gen. BUTLER, has given some interesting financial statistics, going to prove that the civilization of the world depends in a great measure upon the character and quantity of its circulating medium. He traces the amount of coinage from the Augustan Age, A. D. 14, when it amounted to $358,000,000, to the present time, and shows that from the year named the amount of coin in circulation gradually diminished until A. D. 806, when it touched the lowest figures, $33,674,256. It then commenced rising, but did not recover itself until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Its marked increase was in the year 1600, when the mines of Potosi were opened, which marked the closing of the Dark Ages. From the commencement of the ninth to the close of the fifteenth century, the credit system became established in Europe. The lending of money on interest during most of this period was deemed odious, and the traffic fell entirely into the hands of the Jews, who, becoming greatly enriched by it, were frequently plundered. The taking of interest seems first to have been regulated in Venice, in the twelfth century, when the legal rate was four per cent., while in France it was forty-eight per cent., and controlled by a few Jews. The long monetary dearth, during the centuries named, led to the social degradation which marked the dark ages, and which culminated in the system of feudal laws, from which even yet modern civilization has failed to entirely free itself. In 1157, the Bank of Venice was founded; that of Geneva in 1345, and of Barcelona in 1401. Between this time and that when the Bank of Amsterdam was founded, A. D. 1607, occurred the influx of the precious metals from America. The present amount of coin in Europe and America he estimates at $2,800,000,000, of which $2,500,000,000 are in gold.

The friends of Gen. BUTLER make no secret of the fact that he is now a candidate for nomination with a view of flanking Gen. GRANT, if possible. GRANT will evidently have to bottle BUTLER up again to keep him out of mischief.

Gen. BANKS is preparing a report on the rights of naturalized citizens abroad which he will support with a speech in the House.

THE SOUTHWEST.

The Condition of the Gulf States—Trouble in the Loyal Camp in East Tennessee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1867.

The old year goes out with a very bad grace. The heaviest snow-storm known for many years in the South is passing off with a cold, sleety rain. The streams are all rising and the corn from the valleys and the lumber from the mountains will soon be carried to the markets. The railroads are now burdened with corn going to the Eastern markets, something very peculiar to the commercial transactions of the South. While Mississippi is desolate and her people reported starving, long trains of cars from Memphis and the Mississippi valley filled with the yellow grain are being hurried to the coast. The coming year will show a wonderful increase in the cereal productions of the South.

This Winter is a gloomy one to the people of the Gulf States. Whether or not there is absolute want among them I cannot say. But there are many families leaving those States for the Northwest, and hundreds are coming to Tennessee and Kentucky. After the surrender of LEE and JOHNSTON most of the extreme Southern men left this part of Tennessee for Georgia and Mississippi. These people are now all returning, and many others are coming with them. They all bring gloomy accounts of those States, and prefer disfranchisement in Tennessee to any privileges they are likely to be given under the new State Governments.

One gentleman from Mississippi is now here, owning a plantation with good title in one of the richest counties in the State, for which he paid, before the war, $40,000 in gold, and which he is now offering for a house in this city worth $7,000.

A capitalist from Indiana, who is the head of a large Company now building an immense blast-iron furnace in Roane County, adjoining this County of Knox, told me, a few days since, that he had been through Northern Alabama and Georgia, and that the richest lands in those sections had been offered him at a mere song, but said he wouldn't live in either of those States now on any consideration. He had ridden through that same section during the war at the head of a "Hatchet Brigade" of Cavalry which won a world-wide reputation. Those who choose to see the South humbled can see to-day the devastation and ruin he left behind him but a little more sorrowful than the general desolation which is impressed on everything.

R. R. BUTLER, the Congressman-elect from the First Congressional District, is now among his constituents gathering proof of his loyalty. I have no doubt but that Mr. BUTLER can succeed in proving that he is now a loyal man, as can hundreds of others who were among the most violent rebels in the State. The standard of loyalty which the new party has raised here excludes many of the best original Union men in the State and accepts some of the meanest rebels. That BUTLER was at one time an open, avowed rebel, can be easily shown. I have no doubt but that when it was for his interest he was loyal, as he is now. But then the efforts now made to keep him out of Congress should not be encouraged, for if he is excluded the party is to send one to succeed him not any better. There is a local history of this trouble which may not be uninteresting. It seems that when BROWNLOW was running for Senator, BUTLER rather favored some of his opponents, and, as the story goes, at the same time represented himself to the Governor as a friend of his. BROWNLOW's friends discovered this and threatened BUTLER with opening his rebel record before Congress if he did not go home. BUTLER did go home, but it seems the worthy Speaker of the Senate has an idea that he could better represent the First District in Congress, and BUTLER's friends now charge him (SENTER,) with provoking this investigation into his (BUTLER's) record. This party quarrel has made some rich developments. SENTER's friends bring forward, as proof of BUTLER's disloyalty, a letter written by BUTLER and other members of the Legislature of '62—presenting a sword to a certain rebel officer as a mark of their confidence and esteem, &c. But it seems, on looking through the list of signatures, that SENTER's name is there also. These old records tell wonderful stories. This party quarrel will prove dangerous to several other leaders in the loyal camp unless it is ended. These men who have been dictating and domineering over the people by virtue of their extreme loyalty have spotted records, from the highest to the lowest, and the sooner all the records are burned the better it will be for these super-loyal leaders.

OMEGA.

Further Account of the Progress of the Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

Naples (Dec. 14) Correspondence of the London Times.

Vesuvius, the eruptions of which have been hitherto a source of amusement, has this week awakened considerable apprehension. Every day almost it has presented a different appearance. On Monday it was covered with a mantle of snow, which was striped at intervals with broad stripes of lava, and the explosive force of the mountain began again to increase, throwing out smoke and dark-colored sand, with slight detonations. "The smoke holes," said Professor PALMIERI, "were covered with sublimates of salmarine, and of metallic chlorures; the smoke issued, too, not only from the cone on the summit, but from another lateral hole which, from the great deposit of material around it, has grown into the dignity of a cone." On Tuesday night the spectacle was grand beyond all power of description. Large masses of lava were shot up to a great height, one of which, even from the city, was seen to fall like a mighty rock, and roll down the sides of the great cone. Streams of red hot lava were flowing over the crater, and bathing the whole of the upper part of the mountain, while fiery lava, ashes and sand were sent up with an immense impetus, irradiating the sky far and near. At intervals during the whole of the night there was a loud cannonade, as of artillery, which was heard in the most distant part of Naples. Clouds and darkness hid the mountain from us for two days, and what was going on under their mysterious vail it was impossible to say; but a north wind swept them all away, and then Vesuvius was again revealed in all its magnificence, and one may almost add, in all its terrors. "The eruption of Thursday," to quote PALMIERI, "was at its greatest intensity. Enormous masses of solid lava were launched to a fearful height, falling and rolling down in every direction, thus rendering the ascent of the mountain yet more dangerous. The detonations were very frequent, and so violent as to cause the walls of the Observatory to rock backwards and forwards." It was necessary to detach the scientific instruments from the walls and place them on the ground in order to preserve them from the strong undulatory shocks. Persons who were present at the time compare their sensations with those which they have felt on board a vessel when rocked by the waves. On the same day the inhabitants of Torre del Greco were again in so much apprehension of another disaster that PALMIERI went over to examine the extinct holes which in 1861 spread devastation over the city. He so far satisfied them by reporting that "there was no imminent danger," and thus tranquilizing the population, a great proportion of whom were making arrangements to leave. As I write, the eruption continues with equal violence, and dense masses of dark smoke beaten down by a bitter north-easter are sweeping over the sea. Crowds of visitors have come in to see this wondrous spectacle, and, among others, some of the members of the Turin Alpine Club

CURRENT LITERATURE.

KISSING HER HAIR.

Kissing her hair, I sat against her feet:
Wove and unwove it—wound, and found it sweet;
Made fast therewith her hands, drew down her eyes,
Deep as deep flowers, and dreamy like dim skies;
With her own tresses bound, and found her fair—
Kissing her hair.

Sleep were no sweeter than her face to me—
Sleep of cold sea-bloom under the cold sea:
What pain could get between my face and hers?
What new sweet thing would Love not relish worse?
Unless, perhaps, white death had kissed me there—
Kissing her hair.

Algernon Charles Swinburne.

MAKING UP FOR IT.

From Tinsley's Magazine for December.

My family never intended that I should follow the stage as a profession. They considered themselves above it, though for what reason I could not clearly understand, seeing that the position and comforts they enjoyed were derived from a fortune amassed by my father, who was himself an actor. He died when I was very young, but the talent which he possessed was supposed to have descended to me.

There is no doubt nature intended me for a "mummer." The thousand impudent mocking antics of boyhood increased as I grew to man's estate. I used to "take off," as it is called, everybody and everything to perfection, from the popular tragedian of the day to Punch and Judy; not a novelty, from a street-cry to a new tenor at Her Majesty's, escaped me; and it was the generally expressed opinion among my acquaintances that I was only fit for the stage, and should do no good at anything else.

Yet my elder brothers and sisters—great people in their own circle—would not hear of it; so I was eventually installed as a junior clerk in a Government office. Here, however, my propensities soon brought me to grief. Sundry overheard derisive imitations of my chiefs, mingled with impromptu war-dances with ruler-and-desk accompaniments, performed during office hours, to the immense delight of my fellow-clerks of my own age, chiefly brought about this result.

Reprimand followed reprimand, until finally it was politely intimated that my resignation would be acceptable. This was duly sent in, amidst a great storm in my family.

Now from what I may call the first of my latch-key days, I had contracted many theatrical friendships to which my well-known name was a certain passport. I was free of nearly all the London theatres, before and behind the scenes, and many a time, for the fun of the thing, assisted in a "spill and pelt" crowd in a pantomime, or piece requiring a multitude for a row or other demonstration.

Private theatricals, of course, were my hobby; and, in the association for the encouragement of this amusement, to which I belonged, I was a leading star.

Thus, when my retirement from office begot so much indignation at home, I retaliated by indulging in my long pent-up wish to join the brotherhood of the "sock and buskin." There was no difficulty about my doing so. The knowledge of my determination, once circulated in the profession, several engagements in the provinces readily offered themselves, and two in London, when I should have served a fair apprenticeship in the country, which at that time was the real school for the London stage.

At it, then, I went, *con amore*, and very hard work did I find it. Still the love was there, and I hope the ability. I played a round of the most ridiculously opposite characters, from very old men down to very young ones; from grim warriors to the tenderest of lovers; from weird witches to a dragon in an extravaganza; in short, I served my time, and in due course achieved a sufficiently prominent rank in my profession.

It must be admitted that a theatrical company in the country does not offer to a man of any refinement a very large field for the acquisition of desirable friendships; yet I had formed one in the person of a young fellow of really good family, who had taken to the stage under not dissimilar circumstances to mine. In fact, we were rather alike in stature and person generally, so much so that the manager of the Swellboro' circuit took advantage of this resemblance and played the "Comedy of Errors," for many nights with great success, the parts of the two Dromios of course being cast to me and Richard Hallerton.

A mutual understanding had existed between us from the first time we met, and for several years we laid our plans so as to be engaged as much as possible at the same theatre, during which time we grew more and more appreciative of each other, and a really very warm and hearty friendship was the result.

He, poor fellow, never made much way in the art. His health failed him frequently; more than this, he married and had a family, and having broken entirely with his own people through his adoption of the stage as a profession, it was as much as he could manage to keep things going. I was not quite so badly off for private resources; moreover, I earned a larger salary, which enabled me not unfrequently to be of service to him. At the close of a particularly arduous season I returned to the familiar locality of Swellboro'. This time, however, as a visitor to that fashionable watering-place to recruit my health, give my razors a holiday, and study one or two new and important parts. My friend Richard Hallerton was there as usual, slaving away at the old groove. He had never risked his chances in London, and had sunk, I am sorry to say, into a third-rate provincial actor.

They were doing a new piece, in which I had gained some reputation in town, and tempting offers had been made by the manager for me to "star" in the part at Swellboro' for a week or two. This, however, was not my policy; and I had resisted all his overtures. Dick consequently had retained his rôle; and I was a little curious to see what he would do with it. As it was a favorite part of mine, my adverse criticism of his performance may possibly be attributed to the proverbial jealousy of the profession; I don't think it was; however, be this as it may, my honest opinion is that, at the aforesaid dressing-room door, I left an accomplished and refined gentleman. When the curtain rose upon the comedy, I saw before me, in one word, a mere puppet, possessing not two ideas about the part he was playing. The only thing he did not fail in was his accurate get-up, so wonderfully like mine that had those been the days of photography it would have been scarcely possible to distinguish one from the other, had we both been taken in the same position.

It was on walking home that night that poor Hallerton disclosed to me the real state of his finances, and touched me to the quick by the unobtrusive and earnestly pathetic appeal he made to me for help. "Ah, my poor friend!" thought I, "if you could only speak in that way upon the stage, you would very soon be able to do without my assistance, or that of anyone else." The result of our conference was that I promised him what he required; but, as I knew I should be occupied the whole of the following day, I arranged to bring him the money (£30) to the theatre the next evening.

He resided in a lonely out-of-the-way suburb—gaps of open country, interspersed with patches of brickfields, heralding the erection of more tenements, intervened between it and the town, which was now gradually outgrowing itself. We shook hands at the top of a road, still almost rural, and which led across the fields to the three or four houses, in one of which he lived. We parted with a hearty good-night, he, in better spirits, as he said, than he had been for months; but, for myself—well, I was not particularly elated; I felt that this kind of life could not last for him, poor fellow. And a foreboding of evil crept over me, mingled with a curious speculative regret at the mysterious cause which seemed to operate so pertinaciously against his success as an actor.

"I'll tell you what it is, Jack. I must have that money; there's no mistake about it. You've been a promising, and a promising, until I'm pretty nigh sick of the word. It seems as if you'd remembered what they used to tell ye at school, though I 'spects you hadn't much o' your larning from there—that some promises are made like pie-crust, only to be broken."

"Don't I say you shall have it next week? and I can't do more. You can't get blood out of a stone. Next week the Lancashire Spring Handicap comes off. I've had a first-rate tip; I've got my money on; and I am safe to pull off a pretty round sum—when I'll pay all your —— calls at once."

"Yes, you've got your money on; my money, you mean; and half a dozen other people's money. What business has a chap like you to go betting? you know nothing at all about horses—how should you? And you gets taken in, and taken in, and loses enough a'most every year to keep a large family. You think you are very knowing about your 'tips,' and stables, and good things; but if it warn't for what you earns in the the-a-ter, through having your head on the right way for that sort of work, you'd have been lagged long ago. When I lent you the tin, you promised you'd never go into another o' them betting-houses for a year; and three weeks afterwards, didn't I see you a coming out o' Lington's with a mug on you more like an undertaker's than a—"

"Now, you'd best shut up. I don't want no more o' your —— sermons here. When I want to hear that kind o' game, I can go round the corner. You mind your own—"

This edifying conversation, to which I had been an involuntary listener, was here brought to a conclusion, by the shrill sound of the prompter's whistle, and the noise and bustle ensuing upon a change of scene.

I had arrived at the theatre, according to my arrangement with Hallerton, during the progress of the performance. He happened then to be on the stage, and I strolled down to the O. P. wing. It was whilst waiting there, as it chanced all alone, that I heard what passed on the other side of the flat, against which I was leaning. I paid no attention to this dialogue at the time, and it was only subsequent occurrences which invested it with anything like interest for me.

When Hallerton came off, at the conclusion of the scene, as he did, by the entrance where I was standing, we walked away together up to the back of the stage. Nearly everybody was now engaged close down to the front, that is, in technical language, before the first grooves, and we were left by ourselves.

"Here are the notes, dear old boy," said I, handing him the crisp little packet. "Don't say a word about thanks; I am only too glad that it has pleased the Fates to make me able to help you. I hope it will put you straight for a time; at any rate, don't bother yourself by thinking how or when you are going to pay me: if the time ever comes when you are able to do so (and for your sake, I hope that it is not far off) all well and good; but, for the present, take it without anything like a thought for the future."

Hallerton was touched evidently by what I said, murmuring many earnest thanks as he squeezed my hand in reply. We were soon interrupted by the call-boy's well-known words, "You are called, Mr. Hallerton," upon which he walked hastily down to the entrance, there to await his cue. As I turned slowly to follow him, one of the carpenters, shirt-sleeved and white-capped, emerged from a door in the set scene, close to which Dick and myself had held our short interview.

This trivial circumstance did not impress me at the moment, and I only set it down here as a slight thread thrown out to be taken up at the proper time, as bearing rather importantly upon the fabric of my story. When the performance was over for that night, the lights nearly all put out, the auditorium covered with the long dangling canvas, the stage cleared of its scenery, and only now occupied by the night fireman, who was lazily dragging the snake-like water-pipes across the boards, I idly lingered to take my friend's arm, as far as his road and mine lay together.

He had been engaged in the last scene of the last piece, and almost everyone had left the theatre by the time we emerged from the stage-door, into the dark drizzling night. A carpenter, putting on his coat and hat, with his back towards us, was the only person in the hall as we passed out. The weather was uncomfortable in the extreme, one of those soft greasy nights when you made, as the saying goes, two steps backward for every one forward.

Indeed, it was so bad that Hallerton would not allow me to walk to the corner of the road, where we had parted the previous evening, saying, "It will be awfully muddy out of the town, and so dark that you will hardly find your way back."

I did not press my company on him, for the prospect was not inviting; it was very late, the people at my hotel seemed to be all in bed, so my proffered glass of grog was rejected by Hallerton, and we parted at the door-steps of the inn.

An earnest conversation in the coffee-room the following morning, between a waiter and one of the guests of the hotel—a few words of which I caught—arrested my attention, and when the man began to serve my breakfast I said, "What was that I heard you talking about to that gentleman? what was it you said had been found in a brickfield?"

"O, haven't you heard, Sir? terrible thing! only just discovered! Body found this morning out in the brickfields, near the road leading to them new houses—mean little places, you know. A good many gents from the theatre lodges out there. Beg your pardon, Sir, not gents o' your standing, I don't mean that. They tell me this was one of them; he that used to play the first young men—Hallerton, I think they called him—"

"Hallerton!" exclaimed I, springing from my seat. "What do you mean, man? what do you say? Mr. Hallerton found in the brickfields?"

"Yes, Sir; murdered—dead."

"Great powers!" I went on, hardly able to understand his words. "Speak out, explain yourself. Why he was my dearest friend! I only parted from him at this door late last night."

"Yes, Sir; that's what they say. He was alone as he crossed the brickfields, leastways, not quite alone neither; he'd got one companion, at any rate, one too many for him, poor fellow," continued the waiter, and how much more to the same purpose I know not,—he had said enough to take all thoughts of breakfast away from me.

I interrupted him, as may be imagined, by an earnest demand for his authority for the name of the unfortunate man, at the same time begging for all details, which were only too readily supplied, in such a circumstantial manner as left little doubt of their truth. Yes, poor Richard Hallerton had been found, as the waiter said, brutally murdered, his body and the ground near him bearing strong evidences of a struggle.

The chief cause of death appeared to have been a heavy blow dealt by some weighty instrument at the side of his head, but there were marks also of strangulation, his neckcloth being twisted, as if it had been used as a noose. A bunch of keys and a few coppers were all that was found upon him, but his pockets had been evidently rifled, for they were nearly every one of them turned inside out. Robbery obviously had been the object of the assassin; but it was urged by those who knew Richard and his circumstances, that the villain could have obtained but a poor reward for his desperate deed. I, of course, alone knew of the two ten and the two five pound notes that I had given my friend only a few hours before. The commotion, horror and excitement which prevailed in the town can be easily imagined, as may also my feelings.

Everything possible under the circumstances was done. The Police were set on the alert, and by the evening they had gained something like a clue to the discovery of the murderer, but it consisted merely in the absence from his post of the master-carpenter of the theatre.

It turned out that this man had only recently been taken on to the establishment. He had the reputation of being a very clever stage-machinist and contriver of trap effects, but he did not bear the best of characters; indeed it was well known that he had lost several good berths through his dangerous carelessness, having been the cause by it of many a sad accident in pantomime time. Moreover, he was a drunkard, given to gambling and betting, and frequently had "stood in," as the slang goes, in divers petty and discreditable card-playing transactions.

Within the last month the discovery of something of this kind obliged him suddenly to leave a large Northern metropolis.

His known ability in his calling, however, was sufficient to gain for him an engagement at Swellboro', the liberal management there being ever ready, as the bills frequently stated, to procure the best available talent, "regardless of expense." It now appeared that this man had never been seen or heard of at his lodgings since he left the theatre on the night of HALLERTON's murder, and the stage-door-keeper stated that he was the last person to leave the place. A description of him, and an offer of a large reward for his apprehension, was sent all over the kingdom. The efficiency of the detective service in those days had not reached its present pitch of excellence, and many months elapsed before the fellow was taken, which fact was not made known to me until a considerable time after.

As may be imagined, I had long ere that returned to London, and the affair, even in Swellboro', had passed off as a nine days' wonder.

The man was arraigned, however, upon the charge of murder, but the evidence for the prosecution utterly broke down. Indeed, there was none save the suspicious circumstance of his mysterious disappearance at the time of the tragedy. This he accounted for easily, by an assertion that he got drunk; and in one of his habitual fits of recklessness went straight off to some race-meeting in the midland counties, whither, he asserted, he walked. He utterly denied the charge; and the long time which had elapsed before he was apprehended rendered the authorities lukewarm in endeavoring to obtain any minor details that might have been used against him. Slight suspicion was all he had to contend with, and country justices did not even deem it a case for a jury; so the fellow was once more let loose upon the world.

Thus all hope of clearing up the mystery ended. I had told everything I knew at the inquest, and when the circumstances under which I and my poor friend had parted are remembered, it will be evident that the murder could not have been laid to any one's charge without further proof, the obtaining of which seemed impossible. I threw a certain light upon the motive for the deed, but as I could not give the numbers of the notes that went for nothing.

It is true. I then remembered the conversation which I heard between two men respecting the payment of a debt, one of whom was doubtless the fellow in question. This, however, I could not swear to, for I had never seen him. Strong, also, as was the likelihood of this same man being the rascal who had emerged from the scene-door just after I had given Hallerton the money, and who probably saw me do so, it proved nothing, for I could not identify the man with the one who had been pressed for payment in the conversation referred to. Again, had it been possible for me to do all this, it would have been no evidence.

So, as I have said, the sad event died out of men's minds, and passed away into one of those many undiscovered murders, only half perhaps of which number are ever heard of at all—ever heard of, at least, as murders.

Not so, however, was it to my mind—not to me was it the mere removal of a poor country player from this world's stage. The mimic drama had not lost much, but I had lost an affectionate and true-hearted friend; and it was not likely I should return from my trip to Swellboro' the same man I had been. Anything like forgetfulness of his loss, and the sad manner of it, were out of the question.

Mingled with the sorrow that hung over me from this period of my life was a strong desire to bring the murderer to jussice. There seemed to be no way by which I could accomplish this; yet, despite my misgivings, an inward conviction often intruded itself upon me that I should some day or other prove the instrument of retribution. The money I had given Hallerton was doubtless the cause indirectly of his death; and I never abandoned the hope that, as through an act of mine he had lost his life, so also by me would his death be avenged.

A sound, an odor in the air, a word, a relic of a dress, who has not felt the influence of any or one of such trifles, in recalling a whole train of thought and circumstance long since passed and gone! All is brought back vividly before us, and we feel as if we were again going through the time and condition; knowing, nevertheless, that it has happened before, yet feeling that it must rather have been in another world, or in our dreams, that we were chief movers in the scene.

I first realised this mysterious kind of feeling some nine months after the events just recorded had happened, and while I was fulfilling an engagement at the large Northern town of Ferrarshool.

In making my arrangements with the manager, it was decided that I should go through a round of my principal parts, one of which was the identical rôle which poor HALLERTON had been playing at Swellboro' at the time I recorded a criticism on his acting. I had not appeared in it since, but when the name of the piece was mentioned, the sensations hinted at above crept over me in all their subtle influence.

I would willingly have escaped from playing it altogether, and even made a feeble effort to get out of it; but the manager calculated on its being one of his trump cards, and refused to listen to any proposal for its withdrawal.

Moreover, it was settled that I was to open my engagement with it. The piece had been frequently done at the Ferrarspool Theatre, and as my presence in my original part was the only novelty, no full rehearsal was considered necessary—an hour or two's coaching of those concerned in my principal scenes being all that was requisite. Indeed, there was no time for more, as I was prevented by various arrangements from reaching Ferrarspool until within a few hours of the rising of the curtain.

I went straight to my dressing-room at the theatre, and long before there was any occasion for it I made my dresser prepare everything for me. Somehow I was unusually nervous; I had never played before this audience; and though conscious as to being safe as to my success, I experienced a certain disquiet which was inexplicable.

The piece in question was a modern comedy, the dress that of twenty years ago. Tight gaiter-fitting trousers with straps, showing only the tip and heel of a varnished Wellington-boot, frock coat with close-made sleeves buttoned at the wrist, where the shirt-cuff overlapped them; whilst a high black-satin stock, with a gorgeous display of it adorned by pins and chains to match, backed up an open-fronted white waistcoat, with a thin ridge of a crimson under one just peeping out between the satin and the jane. A small sharp-pointed upright shirt-collar, a clean-shaven chin and upper lip, with the mutton-chop whisker then in vogue, a rather long head of hair, parted very much on one side, and highly suggestive of the barber's block, formed an appropriate apex to this relic of the dark ages of morning costume.

Such was the dress which I noticed at the time Hallerton had so rigidly copied from mine, and which made our personal resemblance more absurd perhaps than it had ever been before.

Miles, my loquacious dresser, as he one by one produced these different articles of attire, was good enough to say, "I am glad to see these things in use again, Sir; it is a long time since you played Capt. Theodore—more than a year, I think. Did not somebody tell me they were doing this piece at Swellboro' when Mr. Hallerton was murdered? I heard that this was the last part he played, poor gentleman!—not that he ever *could* play it, though he would *look* it well enough, because he would look exactly like you. I never saw him in it, I am happy to say, but I know just what he would do. I know to a *t* how he'd have spoken those lines, beginning "Lady Isabel, I swear to you, since we parted in the crush-room that night—"' And then Miles favored me, as was his wont, with a long quotation from my part.

I had done little more than glance at my cues, feeling pretty safe as to the words, and being glad to avoid their repetition as much as possible. So I stopped Miles rather abruptly; yet as I did so a certain fascination took possession of me, and I irresistibly thought what a close imitation I could give of Richard in this part if I chose. His voice, his stilted manner, his immobile face, all were at my command.

A knock at the door, and the words "Overture's on, Sir," restored me but partially to myself, and do what I would, I could not throw off an irresistible notion which seemed to be gaining upon me, that with a very little tempting I should play the part right through with an imitation of HALLERTON.

"Confound it!" I thought, "this will never do;" but the absurdity possessed me, and I walked down stairs to the prompter's call exactly as HALLERTON would have done.

Just as I was entering the greenroom, a carpenter, with a somewhat unsteady gait, was backing out from a recess or scene-dock, with a heavy piece of scenery, and, at the very moment I was turning into the doorway, ran right up against me. I, in not very measured language, cursed him for a blockhead. He turned, with a half sort of apology on his lips. As he did so, the most curious sensation I had ever experienced ran through my brain.

In an instant, strongly impressed as I then was with the recollection of poor Hallerton, I remembered the man's face—the master-carpenter at Swellboro'!—clear, defined, unmistakable, not a doubt of it; yes, the fellow was before me, looking exactly as when he emerged from the scene-door, directly after I gave the packet of notes to Richard.

Like a flash of electricity it all passed through my mind; with it, and as rapidly, came an unswerving conviction that I stood face with Hallerton's murderer!

More rapidly than it is possible to describe, and in the hundredth part of the time it takes me to tell it, I settled what to do; for not less impressed by me did this man seem than I by him. He grew deadly pale; his eyes, already swollen and bloodshot, now almost started out of his head, as, throwing his hands up into the air, he cried, "My God! a ghost!"

With a tight grasp I seized him by the throat, and brought him on his knees. "You ruffian!" I exclaimed, closely continuing my Hallerton imitation, "you thought you had done for me, did you? but you see I am alive and strong enough to transport you for life. Be thankful that I did not die, and instantly confess your guilt. I am no ghost, as you shall find. And when you took the £30 from my pockets in the brickfields by Swellboro' Common, you might well have thought, from the blow you dealt me, that it was not likely I should trouble you again; but here I am, and you shall pay dearly for your cold-blooded atrocity!"

As I delivered these words in a pompous theatrical tone, precisely similar to that which I had often heard my old friend use upon the stage when bringing an offender to justice, I pulled the fellow into the green-room, where great commotion was reigning.

"Look at this scoundrel, ladies and gentlemen," I went on: "you all remember how, one night last year, at Swellboro', I Richard Hallerton, was foully robbed, and nearly murdered, on my way home from the theatre; how for months I lay at death's door, most people supposing I was dead; how, after much care and surgical skill, I recovered, to be here once more among you; and how I swore, sooner or later, to bring my assassin to justice. Fate this night has helped me, and this villain here shall soon have a pair of handcuffs on him, for it was he to whom I owe all my suffering. Hear him now, ladies and gentlemen, with my hand at his throat, confess that he is the culprit. Admit it, you thief!" said I, shaking the breath nearly out of his body; "as you hope for mercy hereafter, admit it!"

The poor trembling wretch was from the first moment paralyzed by fear. Also, I could tell he was slightly the worse for drink; and now, as I forced him to the all-important point, it was with difficulty he could articulate a syllable. Nevertheless he managed to stammer forth, loud enough for all in the room to hear, "Yes, it's true; it's all true; but I didn't go to murder ye; I never meant that: only ye fought so gallus hard, I thought I wouldn't get off clear; but I never meant to murder ye, so help me!"

He was a pitiable sight, and even now scarcely seemed to believe, though my grip was pretty hard on him, that I was not an apparition, rather than flesh and blood.

A maudlin condition brought on by drink, doubtless favored this opinion, and conducted not a little to the facility with which I extracted his confession. Excited and earnest of purpose as I then was, serious as the issue at stake had also become, I was not unmindful of the mingling with it all of a certain comicality. As I continued my imitative tone in a raised voice, many of the people then in the greenroom who had known and acted with Hallerton, possibly in this same piece, seemed as equally sceptical with regard to my substantiality as the malefactor then in my power. At a glance I saw some of the ladies shrink back from me, while one or two of the men looked dazed and confounded.

Prolonging the illusion, therefore, yet a little, a policeman was sent for, and I then and there gave the carpenter in charge for robbery and attempt to murder. He was consequently taken off by the constable, with his conviction of a resurrection undisturbed.

I had but a short time then for a full explanation of this sensation drama of real life in which I had been "playing in earnest" behind the scenes. The overture had been twice played, and the audience were beginning to manifest considerable impatience. Little conscious were they how much more exciting and serious a performance had just been enacted in the rear of that green curtain than they would witness upon its rising for their edification.

The result can be pretty well anticipated. I obtained a private interview with the magistrate the following morning, explained all that had taken place, then entered the court in my proper person, together with many brother comedians, to charge the prisoner, upon his own confession, with the murder of Richard Hallerton.

Meanwhile, despite the caution given him at the police-station, the fellow had written a full account of his crime. A remand gave the Swellboro' police an opportunity of identifying the prisoner as the man they had previously had in custody.

A jury, of course, eventually pronounced him guilty, but recommended him to mercy, on the plea of his confession, the way in which it had been brought about, and his solemn assertion that he never intended to commit murder.

Sentence of death was consequently commuted to transportation for life, and thus was my conviction fulfilled, that upon me would devolve the onus of clearing up this mystery. It was but a poor satisfaction after all; yet it was the only glimpse I ever had of the "silver lining" to to the cloud that has hovered over me ever since the time in which my luckless friend met with his sad fate.

GRANDFATHER'S PET.

From Chambers' Magazine.

This is the room where she slept,
Only a year ago,—
Quiet, and carefully swept,
Blinds and curtains like snow.
There, by the bed in the dusky gloom,
She would kneel with her tiny clasped hands, and pray!
Here is the little white rose of a room,
With the fragrance fled away!

Nelly, grandfather's pet,
With her wise little face,—
I seem to hear her yet
Singing about the place;
But the crowds roll on, and the streets are drear,
And the world seems hard with a bitter doom,
And Nelly is singing elsewhere,—and here
Is the little white rose of a room.

Why, if she stood just there,
As she used to do,
With her long light yellow hair,
And her eyes of blue,—
If she stood, I say, at the edge of the bed,
And ran to my side with a living touch,
Though I knew she is quiet, and buried, and dead,
I should not wonder much;

For she was so young, you know,—
Only seven years old,
And she loved me, loved me, so,
Though I was gray and old;
And her face was so wise, and so sweet to see,
And it still looked living when she lay dead,
And she used to plead for mother and me
By the side of that very bed!

I wonder, now, if she
Knows I am standing here,
Feeling, wherever, she be,
We hold the place so dear?
It cannot be that she sleeps too sound,
Still in her little nightgown drest,
Not to hear my footsteps sound
In the room where she used to rest.

I have felt hard fortune's stings,
And battled in doubt and strife,
And never thought much of things
Beyond this human life;
But I cannot think that my darling died
Like great strong men, with their prayers untrue—
Nay! rather she sits at God's own side,
And sings as she used to do!

A Strange Siamese Romance.—The priests or bonzes of Siam are vowed to celibacy and a monastic life. Death is the certain consequence of any known departure from the view of celibacy; a priest must not even be supposed conscious of the presence or existence of such temptation as women, to the interruption of that abstract contemplation which is the aim and end of the Buddhist votary. One among the priests, who swarmed in one of the large monastries attached to the temples, had been remarkable for his unflinching zeal in the practice of every act of self-sacrifice enjoined by his religion, observing the most rigid abstinence, and also a silence which gave external evidence of the abstraction of his mind from all the cares and concerns of this mundane existence. He had taken his turn with his brethren to issue forth upon the river at early dawn, to receive the daily contributions of provisions so willingly set aside by the people for the sustenance of their bonzes. Sometimes he went alone; latterly, on the occasions of his fulfilling this mission alone, he had not returned without some unusual delay. There is a certain body among the priesthood whose especial duty is to watch over the private and public conduct of the other members of their fraternity, and to bring them to trial for neglect of duty, or on conviction of any crime, religious or moral. These officials, being apprised that a grave suspicion attached to one of their order, placed a spy over his conduct. Having selected for this purpose one of the most tried and sagacious amongst themselves, he began his task by studying closely the movements and actions of the supposed delinquent. On his return from one of his missions on the river, unperceived, he watched him as he sat alone. He appeared frequently to take something from his bosom, which he pressed to his lips, and then returned to its resting place. The spy, drawing gradually nearer, was enabled to satisfy himself that the treasured article was a rose; further observation and vigilance now became necessary. On the next occasion of the culprit's sallying forth on the river, his course was tracked by the spy, by whom he was seen to enter the gate of one of the gardens sloping down to the water, and to meet a young and handsome Laos girl, with whom—contrary to the sacerdortal law—he was seen to exchange words, from whose hands he was also guilty of receiving a rose, which he pressed to his lips. At length, being found absent from his cell at a late hour in the evening, he was proved to have kept a secret assignation with the same maiden—an act which sealed his fate. The following day he was tried for his crime, and condemned to a cruel death; while a similar sad fate was adjudged to the unfortunate maiden.

Modern Male Costume.—Look at that fat and self-important gentleman bursting with an ambition to look like the neat, well-got-up friend on whose arm he leans. What a miserable object! He looks like a butcher on Sunday, unable to carry off the gentility he affects. Why doesn't he try to pass through life innocuously, in quiet colors and seasonable attire? Is there a more wretched fall from the honest proclamation of labor by a smock frock or a velveteen shooting-jacket than that village suit of shining black which now graces the person of the blacksmith, the keeper, or the day-laborer, when he goes to say his prayers? Is a villanous imitation of the young squire essential to religion, or is it a real penance which clothes the dependant in that unsuitable suit one day out of seven? These are extreme cases, but they prove that since the days of Square, the real fitness of things—garments we should have said—is gone by; of every rank of life the same may be said. We are no advocates for the return of those days when the gentleman was known by his sword alone, or by his right to carry a small fortune upon his lusty limbs; but if the vulgar shop-boy could see himself as others see him—aping his master's customers when he has exchanged his apron for the cheap imitation of a West-End tradesman—he would waver in his faith that "fine feathers make fine birds." There is a moral to be drawn from a miserable old beau who is attempting to look like what he once has been; and an equally pertinent, and not less obvious, one in an attempt to seem what a man never has been, and what in the ordinary course of events he never can be. When men ape their superiors externally, they are very apt to affect their vices, too; and, if the lower classes add to their natural deformities the acquired impurities of the classes above them, God help the country of their birth or their adoption.

But modern costume is remarkable for its inconsistencies, and, perhaps, this peculiarity is more striking than even its ugliness or inconvenience. It wants Horace's characteristic of beauty—"*Sibi convenientia*"—consistency, and in no epoch more than our own. Take an instance or two. Here comes my parson, than whom no better man exists, charitable, patient, wise, a good priest, but a villainous dresser. Of course he has a stiff straight-collared coat, and a straight waistcoat (which the rest of his dress seems to call for,) a tight white neckcloth, and a village-made pair of trousers of black cloth. This is all surmounted by a soft felt hat, which requires nothing but a scarlet and yellow ribbon to represent MAZARONI, or any other Neapolitan brigand. Now where are the decent black silk stockings, breeches and buckles of sacerdotal attire? where is that clerical hat with its breadth of rim, more suggestive of village respect than GESLER's tyrannical cap? Alas! is it not decorating, at this moment, the empty head of some highly-scented, scantily-coated and breeched *flaneur* on the esplanades of Sussex or of Kent? nor will I say much against the venerable beards of our early reformers, or of the handsome Henri Quatres of the early churchmen, for they did not wear stiff white cravats and dog-collars, straight Quaker-like coats of sober broadcloth, nor hats of modern invention. But I must lift up my voice against the vain inconsistency of this Crimean or Australian movement on the part of our clergy, who are as far removed in appearance from the Jewish master of Rembrandt, on the one hand, as from the Roman cardinals of Rubens on the other. But a word about beards hereafter.

Now, good simple soul as he is, he really thinks that in that unpretending garb he is escaping observation. He has no idea that his inconsistencies render him more peculiar than the young gentleman who, with ten times his vanity, has had the good taste to make all things meet and appropriate; that he is ten times as susceptible of remark as his neighbor the artist, another friend of mine: a *bel esprit*, a *littérateur*, who sings his own songs, has an *atelier* to which he will admit you and give you a pipe, and who is now mounting his horse in the most *négligé* of costumes, which he dreamt of during a whole night, and which has occupied a good hour and a half to elaborate this morning. His velveteen knickerbockers, and coat fastened at the neck, his black polished boots, and his slouched hat, well become his pointed beard and moustaches. He may have been dressing after a picture—very likely he has: his friend Tom Jackall, the great *Punch* contributor, says so; so that we cannot doubt it. All I can wish is, that others would do the same; not because I wish everybody to wear knickerbockers (we know the resistance there was to a lady patroness of Almack's on the score of legs once, long ago,) but that I like to see a fine piece of workmanship, perfect in its parts, better than an unfinished design.—*Temple Bar for December.*

Early English Journalism.—Its first appearance was in the time of the great civil war, when the contending armies carried small traveling presses with them, and printed accounts of their movements at the various places at which they stopped. Thus in 1839 the King's printer issued a few sheets at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Three years later a similar paper made its appearance at Oxford; and a few months afterward a sort of journal was published for a little while at Bristol. The great fight over, however, and the tranquillity of the kingdom once more restored, the Press became silent, and the provincial public were thrown back upon such chance news from the capital as was brought by adventurous travelers who had penetrated so far upon other errands. Near the end of the century the change came. In 1695, according to the generally trustworthy information of Mr. ANDREWS' *History of British Journalism*, the first real country newspaper was established. This was the *Lincoln, Rutland & Stamford Mercury*, published at Stamford, and circulating over a wide extent of country. Eleven years later Norwich followed suit with the *Postman*. It may be noted, by the way, that Norwich appears to have been a very favored place in this respect at the beginning of the last century, holding then much the same position that Manchester does now. Other places then followed the good example. Early in the century we find papers springing up in Exeter, York, Worcester, Salisbury, Gloucester, Oxford, Leeds and Manchester. Many of these still survive. BERROW's *Worcester Journal* yet flourishes, to serve as the oracle of the hop-growers and sturdy agriculturists of the dear old shire. The *Leeds Mercury*, to which we have previously referred, dates from this period, having made its first public appearance in 1720. *Jackson's Oxford Journal*, a little later in date, is still in existence, and retains its reputation among a class by no means small or uninfluential. Of course the form is in all cases different. Most of the journals began as small weekly sheets, and many of them are now large daily papers. Small though they were, however, the editors did not always find it easy to fill them with news. Some of them were sent up to London to be printed—an operation which in those days of anything but fast coaches must have made them a little stale when they reached the hands of their subscribers. Those which were printed on the spot were not in much better plight. The proprietors had to send expresses on long journeys to meet the post; and the roads being bad, it was no uncommon occurrence for serious delays to take place. Tradition goes so far as to say that once the editor of the Leicester *Journal* was so destitute of news that he began to reprint the Bible in the columns of his journal, and got as far as the 10th chapter of Exodus before he could find a sufficiency of mundane affairs to fill his columns. The story may be true; but it has a rather suspicious likeness to some American inventions to which one would hardly care to pin much faith. All these difficulties were, however, cleared away as time went on. The newspapers grew up from mere sheets of gossip and chatter to the regular and recognised form. Leading articles were introduced, and the opinions expressed in them began to be regarded as matters of some importance. With the quality the number increased, until at the close of the last century England boasted seventy-two provincial papers. Compared with the present number these are, of course, very few; but taking into account the difficulties against which the proprietors had to struggle, the inordinately heavy stamp duty imposed on their productions, the deficiencies of popular education, and the comparatively thin population of the country, we should be rather surprised at its largeness than ashamed of its smallness.—*Belgravia for December.*

Classical Match-Making.—If ever a marriage was designed in heaven, it was surely that intended to take place between Æneas and Dido. This brings us to the most disgraceful part of the whole business. As is well known, Juno and Venus were not as a rule particularly good friends. The Goddess of Beauty was far too fond of playing with the affections of the omnipotent Jove to please his lawful wife; but on this occasion, when there was a little surreptitious scheming to be done, they determined to combine their powers for attaining the same common end. Perhaps Olympus may have been unusually dull at the time, or perhaps the prospect of bringing about a possible marriage may have been so overwhelmingly delightful as to have sunk for the time being all their little enmities and grudges. Whatever may have been the state of the case, they settled the whole matter with a precision and a business-like air that could not be surpassed by any ballroom duenna or chaperone. In fact the whole story, as VIRGIL tells it, is merely an account, in elegant Latin hexameters, quite as applicable to the matrimonial diplomacy of the present day, as that which we are told went on between the two goddesses nearly three thousand years ago. A very excellent arrangement was made. A hunting party had already been fixed for the day; Dido and Æneas were of course both going. Now, if it was only possible so to manage that these two should be brought together for any length of time under somewhat exceptional circumstances—in the words of Juno, *Hic hymenæus erit*—it must be a case of proposal and acceptance—a regular engagement, to be followed speedily by a marriage. Cunning divinities these; and as their modern antitypes hear of the means which they had at their disposal of consummating their designs, they can scarcely fail to regret that they are unable to boast of the same appliances. Juno, it appears, possessed considerable influence at the weather office: what better method could there be of bringing the two objects of her plans into marriage distance than by inducing the clerk of the aforesaid office to raise a violent storm—*nigrantem commixta grandine nimbrem?* so that Dido and Æneas may, by a providential accident, be driven to seek shelter in the same cave, their attendants and retinue being dispersed far and wide in opposite directions:

"Diffugient comites et nocte tegentur opaca."

Here was an artful plan for leaving the two young people together. The gentleman would necessarily have to shield with his coat the lady from any chance drops of rain that might find their way through the entrance of the cavern, and out of such civilities and attentions, as has been proved repeatedly since, love is born.

The hunting party sets off in perfect time, and, judging from the account which the poet gives, the day was in every respect an excellent one. But flirtation, not sport, was the genuine object with which the whole affair had been started. The wily goddesses kept a careful watch aloft upon what was going on below. The find was admirable—a huge boar, which Ascanius, that most objectionable of youths, pursued with all the energy of a budding Nimrod. As for the remainder of the party, they all follow his lead; and, by an exceedingly knowing disposition of matters on the part of the above-mentioned goddesses, Æneas and Dido, curiously enough, are left in the lurch. It was the old story hinted at above: a little clever diplomacy had been exercised to bring the two to close quarters, and the plot had succeeded to perfection. Presently the rain commences to downpour with a terrible violence. What is to be done? Is there any friendly shelter at hand? Luckily enough, in the side of yonder mountain there is a cave, situated "convenient," as the Americans would say. By a very curious coincidence, Dido and Æneas find themselves rushing into its favoring shelter almost at the same moment. The design of the match-making goddesses has been accomplished, and both the bride and bridegroom are fairly caught. Æneas, of course, puts on a decorous appearance of startled surprise, Dido, possibly, of coy resistance. We all remember the wedding scene of Juan and Haidee in the grotto by the sea; with the exception, perhaps, that both the persons portrayed in the Æneid were a trifle riper in years than the Don and his fair young, but very impromptu, bride, and that consequently Æneas is infinitely more to blame for his conduct—much the same description might be applied here. The wish of the goddess had been fulfilled, and, slightly altering one of her words, *Hic hymenæus erat*—marriage without the trouble and fuss of the preliminary ceremony.—*Temple Bar for December.*

AN ANGEL'S VISIT.

From Good Cheer.

An angel came through the frosty air,
Mid carol-singing and steeple chime:
A blessing of peace in his hand he bare,
Sent down by the King who one Winter day
In a stable manger a baby lay,
To give us the holy Christmas time;
And the angel came on his earthward way.

He came to the court where the monarch stood,
In his purple robe and his golden band,
While his people praised him, and called him good,
Till his name went echoing through the land:
And the angel thought it a place to stay.
Soon the King passed out to his Abbey quire,
With his nobles round him in stately pride,
When a begger cried from the chilly mire,
But the monarch shuddered and turned aside;
And the angel sorrowed and went his way.

Then he watched by the beggar that mirky morn—
A weariful man with a load of pain,
Who expected nothing but pence and scorn,
Though he oft expected the pence in vain:
And the angel thought it a place to stay.
Now a meal was sent to the beggar's seat,
And a starved dog came and implored a bone,
But the beggar spurned with his naked feet,
For he took God's mercy, and gave back none,
And the angel sorrowed and went his way.

Then he marked a maid in a festive scene:
Sweet trilled her voice in the season's song—
Since last she sang it, such change had been,
That the one prayer left her was "Lord, how long!"
And the angel paused on his onward way.
Through all her sorrow she smiled the same,
Lest her gloom should shadow the others' glee:
She sang in the light of the Christmas flame,
Though she sighed in the shade of the Christmas tree;
And the angel knew it a place to stay.

The king had presents of gems and gold,
The beggar got gifts that Christmas time.
The maiden sat low with her woe untold—
Yet she felt its weight from her soul unbind,
For an angel rose on the frosty wind,
Mid carol-singing and steeple chime,
And he left his blessing of Peace behind.

Romance of Modern Paris.—Paris is a good fellow, rather bourgeois, with pretensions to art. Yet he does not always insist upon having first-rate articles, if the inferior are only sufficiently advertised. Isambart placards Pointoise, at ten sous the quart, as superior to Lafitte at ten francs, but only to be obtained at Isambart's. Paris buys the Pointoise and laughs lustily. The wine is execrable; Paris admits the fact and laughs all the more. There is only Isambart who laughs as heartily as Paris. Isambart loves Paris, and Paris loves Isambart. They tap one another on the shoulder; both are alike intelligent after their own fashion, but it must be admitted that Isambart's intelligence is after another fashion than that of the economical consumers of his wretched "*piquette.*" Two-thirds of the Parisians come from the provinces. Paul is Marsellais, Virginie is Normande. They dwell in the garret of one of the few old houses still remaining in the neighborhood of the Pantheon. Virginie stitches braces, which give her dry bread to eat; Paul writes verses, which permit him to die of hunger. They are both young, and love one another—when they have the time.

One day Paul meets Isambart coming from paying a visit to his Virginie. "You shall have fifteen sous a day to carry my Pointoise," says the director of the Alhambras, to soften down matters, "and Virginie shall have the same to fold up my prospectuses." Happy Paul and happy Virginie of modern times! The first touch of the great magician's wand has come, the second follows quickly. Virginie has supped with an artist of the Theatre des Amabilites. Another career is opened to her. In less than three months Paul meets her in a basket-carriage, and she presents him with a free admission to her Alcasar. She is the daughter of Isambart. Isambart has one thousand two hundred daughters! Paul seeks for consolation in the poetry of the advertisement. He begins with a romance, and bankrupts; he tries an honest calling, and bankrupts again. He invents a lozenge and makes a fortune. He has a hotel, a cook and an actress. Paris is at his feet. Great people shake hands with him. The drummer-boy calls out the guard when he goes by. Virginie, in the meantime, refuses a Duke and runs away with a young sweep who ruins her. The moonbeams play through the uncovered beams of an old house doomed to come down. The rats about to emigrate regret the home of their ancestors, and speak ill of M. HAUSSMANN; two lanterns are moving about among the débris, borne by a man in rags and a woman in tatters—a chiffonnier and a chiffonnière. The lanterns meet. "Paul!" exclaims the one, "Virginie!" the other. If one has a penny, he or she treats the other to the philosophic "petit verre." Such, according to Paul Féval, is the physiology of modern Paris! The conclusion is not, however, always so melancholy. Paul has been known to take Virginie in as a scullery-girl, and Virginie has been known to set up Paul as her porter. It is but fair to say that the sketch was written before the "bourgeois de Paris," whom CHAS. YRIARTE numbers among his types of the great city, had been called to his last account. Alas! inimitable doctor, how we have laughed over the fable of your protégée Rachel's bad knee, which compelled so ruinous an absence from the boards, and at the "menus" of the good Sophie, who tended your old days with spiced hot claret-cup! —*Colburn's New Monthly.*

The Human Skin.—The skin, to speak systematically, consists of three layers—the cuticle, rete mucosum, and cutis vera. The cuticle is the outer layer of all. It is wholly devoid of sensation, as many cases prove; the real sensitive nervous expansion lying underneath it. This cuticle invests every part of the true skin as a protective covering. The existence of this cuticle may be demonstrated in various ways. When we gall a finger or toe, we raise a blister; raising the cuticle; a blistering plaster effects the same. The cuticle varies in thickness. On parts exposed to pressure, such as the heel, the ball of the great toe, and the hands of people following heavy manual occupations, the cuticle grows thick and horny; between it and real horn there is very little difference in point of fact. That the cuticle is devoid of sensation—that it is not provided with nerves, in other words—is demonstrated by the cutting of a corn. Examined by the microscope it is seen to be made up of flattened cells, varying as to figure. The deepest of these cells are elongated and perpendicularly arranged. They change their form according to the pressure to which they are subjected, and some other circumstances. These cells are not empty, but filled with a material—sometimes fluid, sometimes solid, and either white or dark colored. When the latter, it constitutes the visible peculiarity of the negro and other dark races of men. The dark color of the negro has its seat in the *rete mucosum*, which some anatomists reckon as being only the deeper and softer part of the cuticle. This dark-skin pigment very much resembles in nature, if it be not identical with, the dark-eye pigment. When the cuticle or scarf-skin of a negro is raised by a blister, the surface heals of the original dark color; but if a negro's skin be destroyed to some depth, as by a burn or an excision, then the restored substance is no longer dark. The dark substance may be bleached by chlorine. I have myself bleached a negro hand to the tint almost of a lily. The hand was dead, however. I imagine the sensation of a chlorine bath would be almost too lively for any living negro—if he could stand it, and would stand it, however, the black pigment would turn white. Returning to the skin, we arrive next at the true skin, *cutis vera*. It has been already explained how this is covered and defended externally. Internally it is attached to the parts beneath what anatomists call subcutaneous tissue. In some places it is loosely attached, so that the skin may be pinched up; in other places more tightly. The *corium*, or true skin, as the latter designation indicates, is the most important; wherefore to it we are to look for the exemplification of skin-functions. Here in this do we find the sense of touch developed; the cuticle, or external covering, as already stated, being wholly devoid of sensation. Mostly the nerves of touch end in little hillocks, or *papillæ*; the latter, as is supposed, being designed to increase the available feeling-surface. The true skin is thickly ramified with blood-vessels, and other little vessels called lymphatics. Through it, extending outward, are thousands of little openings, each the extremity of a tube—some to emit moisture, some to emit gas and take in air—to breathe, in fact—while others are the tubular opening of glands.—*Belgravia.*

Ancient Persia.—On her western horizon, clearly descernible from the capes and headlands on the Asiatic coast, but separated from her, except in one or two places, by a tolerably broad expanse of sea, and so—it might have seemed—less liable to come in contact with her than her neighbors upon the land, lay the shores and isles of Greece—lovely and beautiful regions, in possession of a brave and hardy race, as yet uncorrupted by luxury, though in the enjoyment of a fair amount of civilization. As the eye looked across the Egean waters, resting with pleasure on the varied and graceful forms of Sporades and Cyclades, covetous thoughts might naturally arise in the beholder's heart; and the idea might readily occur of conquering and annexing the fair tracts which lay so temptingly near and possessed such numerous attractions. The entire region, continent and islands included, was one of diminutive size—not half so large as an ordinary Persian satrapy; it was well peopled, but its population could not have amounted to that of the Punjab or of Egypt, countries which Persia had overrun in a single campaign; its inhabitants were warlike, but they were comparatively poor, and the true sinews of war are money; moreover, they were divided among themselves, locally split up by the physical conformation of their country, and politically repugnant to anything like centralization or union. A Persian King like CAMBYSES or DARIUS might be excused if, when his thoughts turned to Greece, he had a complacent feeling that no danger could threaten him from that quarter—that the little territory on his western border was a prey which he might seize at any time that it suited his convenience or seemed good to his caprice; so opening without any risk a new world to his ambition. It required a knowledge that the causes of military success and political advance lie deeper than statistics can reach—that they have their roots in the moral nature of man, in the grandeur of his ideas and the energy of his character—in order to comprehend the fact, that the puny Power upon her right flank was the enemy which Persia had most to fear, the foe who would gradually sap her strength, and finally deal her the blow that would lay her prostrate.—*The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World.*

Trade Secrets.—The public are often so fanciful in their tastes and notions that manufacturers and retail dealers are inevitably driven to some sort of adulteration or other in order to please the generality of their customers. Many of our readers will remember the time when the public looked aghast on being informed that the only way of imparting to bread that beautiful whiteness so highly prized by the wealthy was to impregnate it with alum. Again, there was a time when green pickles were discovered to be poisonous; and when dealers were charged with the offence of attempting the wholesale murder of Her Majesty's liege subjects, the said offenders replied that the said lieges would not invest a farthing in pickles that were not green. The *Journal des Connaissances Médicales* now informs us that rum, beer and vinegar will not sell unless artificially colored; so that connoisseurs who gravely raise their glass to the light in order to judge of the quality of the liquid by its hue, had better henceforth give up the practice—their "occupation's gone." To color rum the manufacturer takes 3 kilig. of caustic soda, 6 do. of water, 4 do. of crystalized carbonate of soda, and 8 do. water. This is put into a large kettle and heated. When the solids are dissolved 120 kilog. of glucose or 130 kilog. of syrup of glucose are added, and the whole liquid boiled till the proper depth of color is obtained, when from 30 to 40 kilog. of hot water are added by slow degrees. For beer and vinegar the recipe is 6 kilog. of carbonate of ammonia,, 140 kilog. of glucose, and 6 do. of water. After boiling as above until the proper color is obtained, from 30 to 40 kilog. of hot water are added as before. It can hardly, we think, do us any good to know what we are made to eat and drink:

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

English Country Journals.—One of the most curious features in connection with the newspaper Press of the Provinces is the extent to which the principle of coöperation has been worked. Besides the regularly-acknowledged newspapers of old standing and real influence in the districts in which they circulate, there are hundreds of little local news-sheets, published in market-towns and even in villages, which, except for their purely local matter, are in all respects absolutely identical. They are supplied by a well-known firm in London by contract, the arrangement being that while the publisher on the spot shall get together his local news and advertisements, the London firm prepare and print one, two or three pages of "general matter." The sheets thus partially printed are sent down by rail, and the local printer, immediately on receipt of them, proceeds to fill up the blank space which he and his *aides* have been engaged in preparing. Thus the "general matter" of the Mudborough *Gazette* is letter for letter the same as the "general matter" of the Eatanswill *Guardian*. It is scarcely necessary to add that the part which is prepared in London is of much the same quality as that prepared in the country, and that neither is such as to entitle the journal to a position in the list of newspapers properly so called. The principal reason for regarding this manufacture with interest is to be found in the celebrity of the inventor. Many years ago Mr. CHARLES KNIGHT started a magazine in London, which he adapted for provincial circulation in a somewhat similar way. The outer sheet was so arranged that it could be separated from the rest, and its place supplied by a sheet of local matter. This the country bookseller prepared, and having received his supply of inside sheets from London, issued his magazine simultaneously with that published in London. A similar plan was afterward adopted in connection with the once well-known *Monthly Register of Literature, Science and Art*, of which Mr. WELDON was the proprietor. Neither of these speculations appear, however, to have been attended with the success which has followed the application of the principle to newspaper work. Another and a better plan has been devised by the proprietors of a West of England journal. They have taken up daily papers in various parts of the country, at each of which they keep a sub-editor to attend to local matters. At a central office in London they prepare the general news, and all such matters as usually come into the province of the editor of a daily paper, such as the leading articles and the summaries of foreign and political affairs. The matter thus prepared is stereotyped by a process which allows an indefinite number of plates to be cast from the same mould. A set of these casts, usually comprising from eight to twelve columns, is sent by the evening train to each of the towns in which the proprietors have established journals, and, being made up with the local and district news, in the collection of which the sub-editor has been occupied during the day and evening, the whole forms one journal—identical so far as its general features are concerned with, perhaps, half a dozen others, but varied, of course, as regards matters of local interest. Some of the towns about Manchester, and probably in the neighborhood of other large cities also, have adopted a somewhat similar plan. The proprietors of the local newspapers of the smaller towns having collected their weekly budget of news, and written a leading article on some local topic, send the bundle of manuscript to the office of one of the more important journals of the capital of the district. There it is set up, and the necessary amount of general news having been supplied by the transfer of portions of the type already set up for use in the more important journal, an excellent local paper is produced at a comparatively small expense. But for this plan or for something similar, it would be impossible for the proprietors of these journals to compete with those London papers which are delivered early every day, or with the daily papers of the great manufacturing towns.—*Belgravia for December.*

THE OPERA OF "FAUST."—Who that has listened to "Faust" but has brought away a sense of having assisted at that awful mystery of the middle ages? The air seems charged with the strange spirits of evil, with that wild mixture of cathedral music—the rolling organ, the cries of demons, the soft breath of flowers from the garden, the simple voices of German burghers. All this seems embodied in the strange weird prelude, which stirs us with a faint *frisson*, as it commences. Almost every bar of this wonderful opera is in keeping; over all its tenderness hangs a sense, as it were, of coming evil and gloom. Everything is appropriate. Everything is unconventional. He has discovered new shapes and phrases, and the narrative parts, as they may be called, where the old bald recitatives would have halted on, are full of the most charming and witching grace and variety. His orchestration, its wit, piquancy and eloquence, it would be vain to praise. It is impossible to put anything beside the two duets of Faust and Marguerite for originality and grace—for the grace and love of the one, the gathering despair and passion of the other. The Kermesse scene, so full of variety and good classical work; the now hackneyed valse, yet so graceful and ever welcome; the delicious jewel song, wrought in a very *pâte tendre* of music, graceful as Greuze or Watteau, full of the daintiest fluttering; the garden scene, when the flowers open their petals, and we smell their perfume, and where the balmy air seems to float across; the tremendous scene in the cathedral, with the organ rolling afar off, and the cries of the demons mixing with the psalms of the monks—these are but a tithe of the beauties of this matchless opera, of which it is melancholy to think not a single stave could have been produced by an Englishman, or even an Italian. It is all music; there is no accompaniment in the old conventional sense, the four light notes, *pizzicatto à la* Donizetti, and even Verdi. All is the opera, and the leading music travels on as much in the orchestra as on the stage. It may be heard again and again, and new beauties will be always revealing themselves. The amateur, however, should keep it sacred from being "hacked" in private performances. The full *tenue* of grand performance upon the stage is what it requires. Yet in this country we do not know all its beauties. There is the Walpurgis act, always given in Germany, but left out in England; and the exquisite tenor song, "Versar nel mio cor," full of beauty and passion and color, welcome when sung tenderly by a soft feeling voice at a piano.—*Belgravia for December.*

MODERN SPORT IN ENGLAND.—A "sportsman" is about as like a "sporting man" as a chestnut horse is like a horse chestnut, and it is "sporting men" who have come to the front within the last few years, and sporting literature has been "hot in the mouth" ever since. Sport! alas the day! The word seems to have come to mean, with this generation, consorting with "legs" and getting into the grasp of Jews; or two breech-loaders, and a keeper close behind, to take even the exertion of loading off the hands of the chief performer, a luxurious meal in the middle of the day, and a station in the grass ride of a wood, where, with a cigar in his mouth, a man may shoot hares, fat with the farmer's corn, till they lie in a heap, and pheasants which were brought up round the keeper's house, and know him so well that they run toward instead of away from him, and can hardly be kicked up by the beaters. The very grouse are said to be dying of over-crowding, and even deer-stalking is made easy for our *jeunesse dorée* by all manner of devices. The huge bags, the result of these doings, are, as a rule, sent to the family fishmonger and poulterer, and their cost price forms a satisfactory item on the credit side in the year's accounts. To such a pass has "sport," so-called, come in these islands; and apparently no doubt comes across the minds of those who cultivate it but that even in its present form it is a manly occupation, and healthy for mind and body. And in this belief, year by year, they take more and more strapping young laborers away from productive industry for keepers and watchers, and the price of pheasants' eggs goes steadily up, and the bags get larger and larger, and it is taken for granted in polite society that all is as it should be in this best of worlds, and that game, reared in the homestead and fed by the farmers, is one of those Conservative institutions upon which England's welfare mainly depends, and which the people reverence from the bottom of their hearts.—*MacMillan's Magazine for December.*

A MAN OF FASHION THIRTY YEARS AGO.—Why, says a very clever dramatist, have we had no plays attempting an imitation of SHAKESPEARE? Because, we reply, he sets all imitation at defiance. No man willingly seeks failure. So it was with Count D'ORSAY. No man copied him: for his was a consistency which required courage and talent, and anything short of such consistency was felt to be a failure. From the crown of his head, which, by the way, was a Lincoln and Bennett perfect in shape, to the sole of his feet, where his wonderfully cut trousers met by means of small gold chains, he was the most perfect specimen of a fashion all his own. It was the dignity of dandyism which distinguished him. His jewelry, sparse but perfect, his coat handsomely thrown back, or buttoned across his chest, alike fitted him and nobody else; his shirt wristbands turned back over his sleeves, of beautiful linen, were as smooth and unruffled as if they had been made of steel. His gloves were spotless as linen. His cab, his horses, his groom, were all of the same pattern. In all his pursuits he was the same; and whether he drove or rode from the Marble Arch to the Statue, or met the stag-hounds at Ascot, he was unapproachable in the fastidiousness of costume. The style was by no means universally popular even among those who could have followed in his wake with a prospect of success; but it had this great advantage over every other of the day, that it was perfect of its kind. A man who dresses in this way might be immoral, or indifferent to the claims of his tradesmen; but he could be no more forgetful of the duties which he owes socially to the other sex, or to his own, than he could forget the duties of the toilet at such times as the customs of good society make them necessary.—*Temple Bar for September.*

TENNYSON'S "IDYLLS OF THE KING."—The first part of the *Idylls of the King* was originally published for private circulation in the year 1857, containing the poems "Enid and Vivien." It was then entitled "Enid and Nimuae; or, The True and the False." It is understood that Mr. TENNYSON freely submitted this volume to the judgment of his friends, and considerable alterations were made before the volume of the *Idylls* was formally published two years later. In a subsequent edition the poet prefixed his beautiful dedication to the memory of the Prince Consort, which is universally known. It is not so well known that in 1864 he wrote an epitaph for the mausoleum of the late Duchess of Kent, at the instance of the Queen.

Long as the heart beats life within her breast,
Thy child shall bless thee, guardian-mother mild,
And far away thy memory shall be blessed
By children of the children of thy child.

—*Leisure Hour.*

ONE OF DORE'S PICTURES.—GUSTAVE DORE has just sold the immense picture which occupied so large a space in the central *salon* of the Annual Exhibition this year to an American amateur for £2,200. The subject, it will be remembered, is a gambling table at Baden. Several of the celebrated anonymas of the day sat for their portraits in this picture, which is a life-like photograph of the scene daily enacted at a German *Kursaal*. An Englishman in the foreground, attired in a knickerbocker suit of tweed, seated across a chair, evidently more absorbed by the slight figure of one of the queens of the *demimonde* than by the *rouge et noir* going on at the table, is one of the best drawn figures in the picture. Its merit was incontestable, but there was a universal expression of regret that an artist who had soared so high for the choice of his subjects should have stooped so low as to attract the attention of the *petit crêves* of the Jockey Club or the applause of the Quartier Breda.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER AS A MISSIONARY.—Sir SAMUEL BAKER would, no doubt, renounce any claim to be looked upon as a missionary, but even in this capacity he would seem to have worked in his downright common-sense fashion, and in his own pages we have means of comparing his labors with those of certain regular practitioners. There is a mixture of comedy and pathos in his sketch of the two missionaries—a German and an English blacksmith—whom he encountered at Gallabat, on their road to King THEODORE'S capital, bent on the conversion of the Abyssinian Jews. Both of them were ill of fever, of which he cured them. Neither of them could speak a word of any Eastern language, but they had a medicine chest, purchased cheaply from the effects of a defunct doctor at Cairo, full of useful drugs and deadly poisons, in unlabeled bottles, and a large assortment of Bibles in unknown tongues. "Thus," as Sir SAMUEL comments, "provided with a medicine chest which they did not comprehend, and with a number of Bibles printed in the Tigre language which they did not understand, they were prepared to convert the Jews who could not read. The Bibles were to be distributed as the Word of God, like seed thrown by the wayside; and the medicines were, I trust, to be locked up in the chest, as their distribution might have been fatal to the poor Jews." All he could do for them, on finding their faces set like flint in higher matters, was to label their poisons, weigh out doses of their medicines, and to give them wholesome advice as to healthy camping-spots and bad water. And so they went on their way, rejoicing probably that they were found worthy to suffer, and likely enough to add to the already too numerous army of mistaken martyrs. On the other hand, Sir SAMUEL himself preached to the Arab fakeers, with whom he established relations of the most satisfactory kind, sermons which "rejoiced the good fakeers," and led them to the conclusion that the differences between them and their strange visitor were but slight, and that the root of the matter was common to both. We may refer readers who are curious as to the teaching by which such results were obtained to the discourse delivered at Wat-el-Negur, which they will find at page 267, and which is well worth perusal. Neither Sir SAMUEL nor the fakeers appear to be sticklers for the letter of the law, as we judge from the testimony of his Arab hunters, whom he interrogated as to their practice of eating freely of wild boar whenever they could procure that dainty. In reply to his question, what their fakeer would say if he were aware of such a breach of the Koran, "Oh," they replied, "we have already asked his permission, as we are often severely pressed for food in the jungles. He says, 'if you have the Koran, in your hand and no pig, you are forbidden to eat pork; but if you have the pig in your hand and no Koran, you had better eat what God has given you.'"—*Macmillan for December.*

EARLY EDITIONS OF SHAKESPEARE.—The fluctuations in the value of early editions of *Shakespeare* is amusingly illustrated by the following observations of STEEVENS, which occur in his edition of 1785: "An ancient quarto was sold for sixpence; and the folios 1623 and 1632, when first printed, could not have been rated higher than at ten shillings each. Very lately, one and two guineas have been paid for a quarto; the first folio is usually valued at seven or eight; but what price may be expected for it hereafter, is not very easy to be determined, the conscience of Mr. FOX, bookseller, Holborn, having lately permitted him to ask no less than two guineas for two leaves out of a mutilated copy of that impression, though he had several, in his shop. The second folio is commonly rated at two or three guineas." What would STEEVENS have thought of Mr. FOX if he could have foreseen that £105 would have been publicly offered for three leaves only of one of the quarto editions? The first folio, valued in 1785 at seven or eight guineas, now realizes from £400 to £500, if in a perfect, genuine state. There is, however, "much virtue in an if." Imperfect copies are nearly as plenty as blackberries, but we do not believe that there are above a dozen absolutely perfect copies known to exist.—*Athenæum.*

AN OLD GERMAN PAINTING.—There is in the Berlin museum a picture by a German master, earlier than ALBERT DURER or even MEMLING, representing the kitchen of the lady and gentleman who gave the banquet which took place on the occasion of that Marriage famous to all time. The devout German has not presumed to depict the Scriptural scene itself. I wish that some of our modern painters were as devout and as humble, and that they would let the Old and New Testaments alone on canvas. He has merely hinted, through a half-closed doorway, at what is going on in the hall of feasting, and has thrown his whole energies into the kitchen. Brightly glow the pots and pans; snowy gleam pieboard and dresser, and shelves, and kitchen-table; snowier is the well-scrubbed floor—they might have eaten the marriage dinner off it; ruddy beams the copper in which the conserves are stewing; golden glances the brass mortar in which materials for sauces and stuffings are brayed; merrily turn the spits; stately swings the porridge-pot; bright shine the enameled tiles on the chimney sides; fierce glows the fire, and gently curls the blue smoke upward. Then the tables are laden with still-life; fruit and flowers and legs of mutton and geese and turkeys and chickens and sausages (not, I hope, of pork) and cabbages and turnips and carrots and manchets of bread and knives with handles of curiously-carved ivory and "twelve-apostle" spoons—it is before the era of forks—and daintily-embroidered napkins and tall old flagons of Rhenish wine. Hoch! I should like to live in such a kitchen. I would be *magister coquinæ*, and rap thrice on the dresser with a rolling-pin when my dinner was dished. I would be a "foolish fat scullion," and scrub the pots or wash up the platters. I would never ask to go up stairs. Why should I pine for the great world and its frauds and its intrigues, and its bitter disappointments and its rewards—short-lived and insufficient at the best—when here below was a bellyfull of victuals every day and an infinity of pretty little things to look upon? It was in such a kitchen as this, you may be assured, and not in the parlor, as the legend would have it, that the Queen of old sat eating bread and honey; the while the King her spouse—the avaricious male brute—sat in his counting-house counting out his money.—*Belgravia for December.*

FEYDEAU'S NEW NOVEL.—ERNEST FEYDEAU'S new work, *La Comtesse de Chalis*, purports to be an exact representation of Parisian life, the characters all drawn from the peculiar class represented in the novel; in short, warranted according to pattern. FEYDEAU'S former novel of *Fanny*, which was considered so wholly scandalous and immoral, was but milk-and-water for innocent babes to feed upon compared to the *Comtesse de Chalis*. If women were forbidden to read the one, the men themselves will surely be forbidden to read the other. The Countess is a lady renowned in the great world, and, like every woman in Paris of the present day, she was starving in the midst of her great wealth, surmounted by the affection of her husband, the love of her children. The Paris woman of every rank hungers unto sin and death for excitement, for attention, for homage, for flattery, and to every man she meets the cry of her soul is, "What have you got to give me?" The great lady is filled with a secret and sickly envy of the actress, whose fame is founded on the manner in which she bares her neck to the applause of the pit. She sighs for the opportunity of doing likewise; she languishes for the applause, and finds compensation in the study of the secret lives of these objects of her admiration, and tries to imitate them in as far as her position will allow. This assertion would figure well in any future argument against the morals of the day.—*Paris Correspondence of the London Court Journal.*

THE AMERICAN COLONY IN PARIS.—The American colonization of Paris is a modern thing. It had a twofold origin, the one transitory, from the wealth and shoddyism of the North; the other permanent, from the expatriation of the South. The Americans group themselves around the Champs Elysées, and they are credited by ANDRE LEO, who has their literary treatment in hand, with less stiffness than the British, and a more open and agreeable physiognomy. Nor do they like the English. "Anglophobia," says LEO, "is, as a national and popular sentiment, even stronger with the Americans than with the French." Many Americans live in Paris for the education of their children, others in order to prosecute their own studies. American birds of passage simply take flight from Astor House to the Grand Hôtel, the latter of which has become a mere Yankee caravanserai. For one "insular" ten Americans may be seen arriving there. If they go out, it is to BOWLES and DREVETT'S, TUCKER'S, MONROE'S, or NORTON'S, their bankers. An American banker is not exclusive, and always on the guard, as if fenced in by a prickly hedge, as in France and England; he keeps an office for inquiry, and the Yankee reads there his own papers. It is the same with the minister. He has to present every month a group of some hundreds of his countrymen and countrywomen, simply on their demand at the Tuileries. The American ladies are a great catch for Parsian industrials,—a class of persons who as regularly lay out their nets for strangers as the fisherman does for sparkling mackerel and open-mouthed cod. What, indeed, would become of the Parisian tradesmen and modistes were it not for this influx of strangers? Gen. DIX has to receive these democratic lovers of pomp and imperialism every Wednesday and Saturday. The luxury of shoddyism and petroleum is something wonderful. One half of the "*huit ressorts*" in the Bois belong to Yankees. As to jewelry, velvets, silks and satins, they make up in purchases in Paris for the exactions of their home tariff. American girls do not, however, we are told, get on well in Paris. They walk with the assurance of a conquering race; they are proverbially well educated, but they miss the confidential intercourse with the men which is in vogue at home. There is no confidence in French respect for females, and the fault, LEO admits, does not lay with the Americans. The men get on better; while the daughters are dancing at Perrin's, they are dining at Peter's or Philippe's, eating buckwheat-cakes at Charley's, or imbibing malt at the Brasserie de Faubourg Montmartre. Good servants are so difficult to get in Paris now-a-days that the Americans have, like the English, been obliged to give up housekeeping and go into boarding-houses. It is an opinion generally entertained in Paris that the American only esteems a thing according to its price, so it is almost needless to say that the Parisian profits by this peculiarity in transatlantic taste. The only French paper they condescend to read is, we are also told, the *Opinion Nationale*.—*Colburn's New Monthly.*

THE CAPTAIN OF THE UNIVERSITY EIGHT.—He ought to be a refined diplomatist, to have a rapid and decisive judgment, and the power of enforcing discipline. He should have the courage to hold firmly to his own opinion, and the rarer courage to make changes when it is necessary. A Captain requires as much skill in composing a crew as a Minister in forming his cabinet. It is not enough that the men separately should be good—and the breakdown of anyone at a critical moment may ruin the whole plan—but each must fit into its proper place. There are infinite difficulties in soothing small vanities, and propitiating silly jealousies; as in the larger world, each man chosen is apt to make one grumbler at his selection and half a dozen grumblers at their exclusion; and the mere task of keeping eight men in good temper who are all in a feverish state of hard work and excitement, and who have to take all their meals and pass most of their vacant hours in each other's company, is itself enough to try an angel. Bow is an unpopular man, and ill-natured people maintain that he has been put in out of favoritism; Two takes the Captain aside every other morning to reveal to him—not without gloomy satisfaction—a sure symptom of some new and fatal disease which he has just detected in the vital organ; Three is a picture of health and strength, but is so clumsy that no one knows whether he can be licked into tolerable shape in time; Four is a heavy good-tempered giant, who serves the invaluable purpose of being a butt to the rest of the crew at feeding times, but he is apt to lose his head, and then he is about as dangerous in a boat as a startled elephant in a caravan; Five would be unimpeachable, but for dark hints that he has a private score at some unknown public house; Six labors under a chronic grievance, declaring with much loss of good temper to all his fellows, that Four does not take his share of the work; Seven is really delicate, as Two professes to be, and will conceal his ailments till it is too late to find a substitute; and if the Captain does not himself row, Stroke probably considers himself to be the one man in the university who understands the art of rowing, and has to be coaxed and wheedled into a decent subordination; the coxswain has been chosen after long deliberation on the ground that it is worth securing an ounce more brains at the cost of a stone more flesh, and all the crew are profoundly convinced that if they lose it will be owing to that superfluous weight in the stern-sheets. Then there are perplexities about the boat, about the details of work, about the cruel examiners who will torture some members of the crew, about the food supplied, and about a hundred other matters which are a constant tax upon the unlucky Captain's fund of good humor.—*St. Paul's Magazine for December.*

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Conflict Between the House of Representatives and the Government—The Dispossessed Princes—European Questions—Personal Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1867.

The threatening conflict between the House of Representatives and the Government seems to be in a fair way of settlement. In conservative circles it is rumored that the Herrenhaus intends to substitute for article 78 of the Prussian Constitution, which contains the equivocal word "Meinungen," (opinions) article 30 of the North German Constitution, which has "Neusserungen," (utterances) and it is hoped that as a result of this measure which just answers the required purpose, the House will retract its declaration relative to article 78. I should think this a compromise with which the House might be satisfied.

THE DISPOSSESSED PRINCES.

The altercation between Count BISMARCK and Mr. TWESTEN regarding the treaty with the dispossessed Princes of Hanover and Nassau has had no consequence save the dismissal of Mr. VON DER LIPPE, if this was indeed its consequence, and not brought about by some other petty reason, as it often happens in monarchies. The question concerning the sums granted to these Princes is, however, not yet settled, and judging from what I hear there is very little chance of the amounts specified being approved by the House. Though Count BISMARCK was very angry at the reproach made against him by Mr. TWESTEN, I can only repeat that the latter was perfectly right. The case is so plain that it is scarcely to be believed that BISMARCK should have entertained a different opinion of the matter even if the minister of justice had asserted the right of the Government to dispose in such a reckless manner of the funds of the State. When BISMARCK, before the Austrian war, asked of the House an appropriation of sixty million thalers, he promised in the name of the Government, "that this sum should not be disposed of without the consent of the representatives of the people, and then only in the country's defence." To include this grant of more than one-third of this sum in the right of the crown to make treaties, and in its appropriation for war expenses, is almost ridiculous; and no less so are the alleged reasons for granting such a heavy sum. Prussia has taken upon herself the public debts of the annexed provinces, and that was perfectly just and proper; but if the people of Hanover and Nassau felt so much love and pity for the princes who once misruled them, and who, by their own foolishness, brought war upon their countries, it might have been left to them to give the ex-sovereigns as high annuities as they chose. It is monstrous, though, that the Prussian people, who paid for the conquest with their blood, should be taxed besides. Moreover, the purpose which the Government places in the foreground is not even realized by paying these twenty-five millions, for the ex-King of Hanover has not renounced his rights at all. On the contrary, he has done all he could to sustain them, and to cause disturbances in his own country and bad feeling against Prussia. It would be ridiculous to furnish him funds to continue this contest. It is generally hoped that the House will make him disgorge the millions paid over to him in such astonishing haste.

But even if the King of Hanover were to renounce his rights it would avail nothing, as Count BISMARCK, in presence of the House, made the strange declaration that the princes belonging to the North German Confederation could not lose their sovereignty, as it was insured to them by Prussia; nay, that if any were to renounce it in favor of Prussia, the Government would not accept the renunciation without the express consent of all the other sovereigns, as the sovereignty was not guaranteed to one but to all of them. I look on this only as a kind of compromise between the King of Prussia and his conscience, which feels a kind of remorse that he, the knight of princely legitimacy, should have acted so directly against his principles. The people look at the question, however, in a far different light; they consider these many principalities as nuisances, and at the right time the current of public opinion will sweep away the King of Prussia's petty considerations.

In judging the eminent Prussian Prime Minister, one must never forget that his health is much impaired by the immense amount of labor resting upon his shoulders, and that his great irritability is increased by the difficult task of steadying the King, who means very well, but is filled with old prejudices, subject to a great many influences, and who perhaps does not fully understand what Germany and history exact of him. Count BISMARCK considers all he has done as easy work in comparison to the work of managing the King; a task which must be performed, and that with the utmost respect and caution.

The Count, whose behavior in the House has irritated many members, has, however, earned much praise by a declaration made by him, which had especial effect from the fact that many persons attributed to him a far different opinion. When in the Chamber allusion was made to the position of the people of the States belonging to the North German Confederation, and it was said that they scarcely knew to what fatherland they belonged, as they were no longer Saxons, Hessians, &c., Count BISMARCK answered: "They still hold the honored name of Germans. A German national patriotism is all the Government seeks to foster; this is its sole task." This declaration will be productive of excellent effect, for the South Germans have not the slightest objection to belong to a great Germany, but object to being absorbed by Prussia and bearing the name of Prussians.

ISSUES OF THE DAY.

The French Government had not invited the North German Confederation to the proposed Conference, under the pretext that it did not know who were its representatives. To remedy this, the different Courts will be advised that the Prussian Ministers represent for the present the Confederation. It is difficult to ascertain the position of Prussia as regards the differences between Italy and France, which seem to assume a rather threatening aspect. Count BISMARCK is said to have remarked to a friend, that it was almost impossible to enter into any secret negotiations with VICTOR EMMANUEL, as so many of the persons surrounding him were bribed by France. The Government in Paris doubt that, in case of a conflict with Italy, Prussia would be an ally of the latter, as it is impossible to rely upon VICTOR EMMANUEL. It seems, however, as if all the Cabinets were desirous of delaying the decision about the pending questions. The discussion of the Schleswig matter, for instance, does not progress at all. Demark can be certain about one thing, that Prussia will by no means fulfill her sanguine expectations, and is in no hurry to settle the question. It almost seems as if all the Governments were awaiting the results of the Roman difficulty. Even persons who did not believe in war have altered their opinion.

PERSONAL.

The Prussian Minister to Mexico, Baron MAGNUS; M. ELOIN, the Secretary of MAXIMILIAN, and Prince SALM-SALM arrived in St. Nazaire, where they were to remain five days in quarantine. Baron MAGNUS will go to Vienna, as an assistant to Baron WERTHERN, the Prussian Minister there, and perhaps will replace him at no distant day, as his position cannot be very pleasant after the publication of his recent dispatches in reference to Hungary. Affairs in that country, by the way, are in as threatening condition as they were before 1848, and it is believed that an outbreak will take place in the Spring, if not earlier. The Honved Associations are very active, and the Government is fully aware of the danger of the position, as proved by the secret instructions sent to their organs in that country.

Gen. McCLELLAN is here, but I have not seen him yet. The papers have just noticed his arrival.

BOSTON.

The City and its New Mayor—The Past Mayors of Boston and Who They Were—Distress in the City—Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 3, 1868.

Our new City Government will go into operation on Monday next, when the new Mayor elect, NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, will succeed the present incumbent, OTIS NORCROSS. In his inaugural before both branches Mr. SHURTLEFF will take strong ground in favor of an economical administration of municipal affairs, but will favor a policy in the direction of public improvement that will add to the material prosperity of the city, only demanded by the exigencies of the times. He will remind the "City Fathers" that the present unsettled state of the national finances will not admit of any legislation to gratify the voracious appetite of a self-constituted "ring," and will enjoin upon them the necessity of frugality, if the credit of the city is to be maintained without recourse to a still more oppressive taxation. The annexation of Roxbury will add to their responsibilities; but the Mayor elect, having made himself familiar with the condition of the three new wards, will recommend a comprehensive plan by which the functions of the city will be extended to the new territory and made to operate as smoothly as if Roxbury had always been a part of Boston.

OFFICE-SEEKERS.

The election of a Democratic Mayor here is quite an event. Heretofore the nomination of a Democrat for that office has been a mere matter of form. But the "figure-head" of the past four or five years has resolved itself into a living Mayor. From the day that Mr. SHURTLEFF received the highest number of votes, he has been besieged by an unprecedented throng of persons wanting positions under the new *régime*. It would seem as if all the unemployed political hacks, and even those who are now snugly ensconced in comfortable berths, have opened their batteries upon the new Mayor.

PAST MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS.

It is somewhat singular that Mr. SHURTLEFF is the first simon-pure Democrat ever elected to the Mayoralty of Boston. THEODORE LYMAN, Jr., elected in 1834 and 1835, was of Democratic tendencies, but he was not reckoned a Democrat in those days. J. M. WIGHTMAN, who served in 1861 and 1862, was not so fierce a Democrat as he now is. All the other Mayors were Whigs, with the exception of THOMAS A. DAVIS, who was elected in 1845, and Dr. J. V. C. SMITH, elected in 1854 and 1855. These were elected by the "Native American" party. During the forty-five years that Boston has been a municipality, eighteen of its citizens have had the honor of being at its head. The first Mayor was JOHN PHILLIPS, who served in 1822, from 1823 to 1828, inclusive. JOSIAH QUINCY was Mayor, serving with great distinction and longer than any other Mayor in the history of the city. In 1829, HARRISON GRAY OTIS succeeded Mr. QUINCY, and he was elected every year successively until 1824, when THEODORE LYMAN was chosen. He was reëlected the next year. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG served in 1836, and SAMUEL A. ELLIOT in 1837, 1838 and 1839. JONATHAN CHAPMAN was Mayor during the following three years, and in 1843 and 1844, MARTIN BRIMMER; in 1845 THOMAS C. DAVIS held the office until November, when he died. JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., was elected to fill the vacancy, and was also elected the next year, and served until 1849, when J. P. BIGELOW became his successor. The latter was Mayor until 1852, inclusive. His successor was BENJ. SEAVER. He was elected the following year, and in 1854 and 1855 J. V. C. SMITH discharged the duties of the office. ALEX. H. RICE was Mr. SMITH'S successor; he was reëlected the following year, and his successor was F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., who held the office until 1861, in which year, and in 1862, J. M. WIGHTMAN signalized his administrations by most patriotic efforts to alleviate the wants of our soldiers in the field. In 1863 F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., was elected, and served until succeeded by Mr. NORCROSS, who was elected in 1866. Messrs. NORCROSS and ARMSTRONG are the only Mayors who failed of a reëlection. The office of City Clerk has been kept in the MCCLEARY family ever since 1822. The father, SAMUEL F. MCCLEARY, retained the office until 1852; and up to the present time it has been held by his son.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Not less than fifteen thousand persons in this city are out of employment. The cry for work and bread is intense. Able-bodied men, having large families to support, go up and down the streets seeking something for their ready hands to do. Skillful mechanics are working for ten or twelve dollars per week, and every day witnesses the discharge of hands or a reduction of wages. Stagnation seems to have seized upon every department of trade and labor. The middle classes are the greatest sufferers. The very poor do not feel keenly this state of things, while the rich continue to visit the marts of trade and spend their money freely, not overlooking the demands of the beggar on the curbstone. The prospect for better times is not very near. But we are thankful that things are no worse. The most hopeful among our merchants, while agreeably disappointed in witnessing so few failures, predict an improvement in trade during the new year. The army of fifteen thousand unemployed also indulge in such hope. It has not escaped notice that among the destitute here are a large number of colored boys, many of whom are from Virginia and North Carolina. Immediately on arriving, they seek out the "leading Abolitionists," but the young sons of Africa all tell the same story as to the results of their search. They cannot find those "warm friends of the colored race;" "they ain't here," said one negro boy, about sixteen years of age. "But I did find Mr. PHILLIPS," said he, "and he put into my hand a ten cent stamp."

REMOVAL OF A FIRM TO NEW-YORK.

I learn that a heavy firm in the iron and steel business on Kilby-street will soon remove to New-York with a view to enlarging its business. The prospect of being deprived of direct steam communication with Europe, probably, is the principle cause of the proposed change, and it is predicted in business circles that the same cause will lead to the removal of other firms which have been closely identified with the commercial interests of Boston for years.

VIGIL.

American Newspapers from a Foreign Point of View.

From the Scotsman.

NEW-YORK, November, 1867.

A very wide gulf separates the country journal from its competitor published in the large cities; and these, in their turns, are equally different from the newspapers of the great metropolis, New-York. The newspapers of the large cities other than New-York have about them an unmistakeable provincial twang, although there is exhibited upon them a vast amount of journalistic ability and enterprise. As these newspapers have grown in importance and prosperity, they have of late years abandoned the practice of proclaiming the names of their conductors, and have wisely chosen to rely for success upon their own intrinsic merit rather than upon the celebrity of their editors. The newspapers of Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New-Orleans are all admirable specimens of journals, so far as the extent, completeness and variety of their news columns are concerned. These papers all use the telegraph very freely, and most of them maintain excellent correspondents at Washington, New-York and other important points throughout the country. But there is a remarkable dissimilarity in the degree of editorial ability with which the journals of these different cities are conducted. The Boston newspapers are scholarly, rather pedantic, cold, dull, and for the most part stupid. Those of Chicago are edited with a rude vigor that attracts attention. They are vivacious, fond of personal controversy, warmly partisan, exceedingly self-conceited, imbued with an inconoclastic hatred of everything that is venerable, and believing and reverencing nothing unless it is new, and not then unless it is of Western paternity. The press of Cincinnati and of New-Orleans is of a more conservative disposition, and perhaps of equal ability. It is a fact of which your correspondent could never obtain any explanation, that in all the newspapers of Philadelphia and Baltimore—the second and fourth cities in point of population in the Union—there cannot be found a spark of editorial ability displayed in the manufacture of leading articles. As news journals, the papers of both these cities are admirable; but anything more flat, stale and unprofitable than their editorial columns it is difficult to imagine. I have not unfrequently read all the journals of these two cities without finding an idea in any one of them. The St. Louis press is without any striking ability. What little it possesses is only called out by the heat of a closely-contested political campaign. The newspapers of Washington City—the capital of the country—are below criticism. The *National Intelligencer*, once the leading paper of the United States, is dying from old age; and although its utterances were once listened to with respect by the people from one end of the country to the other, there are none now so poor as do it reverence.

The New-York Press must be regarded by itself. There are four newspapers in this City—the *Herald*, *Tribune*, TIMES and *World*—that are well worth the attention of any student of American life and character. They are known and read all over the Union; and if newspapers in America ever do lead public opinion, which I doubt, these are the journals that do it. But they are more valuable from the fact that they are faithful mirrors of public opinion throughout the Union. So far from the circulation of these journals being confined to that metropolis and its suburbs, the fact is that some, if not all of them, have more readers outside than in the City. The *Tribune* goes to almost every city, town and hamlet throughout the Eastern, Middle and Western States, and each issue of its weekly edition is read by more than a million of people. I have named these four papers in the order of their age—not their value. The *Herald* for a long time stood at the head of the American Press. Its circulation is now perhaps equal to that of any of its younger rivals, and its advertising patronage is more valuable than that of any of them. But it no longer equals either of them in the ability with which it is conducted. It is the only one of these four papers which retains the name of an editor displayed at its head. Two years ago, its managing editor, Mr. HUDSON, who had conducted it for many years, and to whom it was indebted for no little portion of its great popularity, retired from it, and the paper has since steadily declined in excellence. Its present managing editor is JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR. It has long been the fashion to say that the New-York *Herald* was destitute of principle. I do not know but that the accusation is well founded, nor do I know that it is any the worse for its being true. There is not a newspaper in New-York that can claim that it is not to-day attacking principles which at some previous period it has defended, or *vice versa*. The *Herald* has never been the organ of any of the political parties of the country. So long as the Democratic Party controlled the General Government, it was generally to be found on the Democratic side. When the war shattered the Democratic Party to fragments, the *Herald* wisely deserted the sinking ship, and since then has occupied itself in taking short voyages in the Republican craft—occasionally, however, jumping overboard and striking out for itself whenever it fancied there was any danger of the vessel being shipwrecked. The *Tribune* is the organ of the Radical Republicans. The history of this journal is a curious one. It has been built up by the personal popularity of its nominal editor, Mr. HORACE GREELEY. In politics it was a Whig organ until the Whig Party expired in 1852, and has since then been the leading Republican journal in the United States. Two things it has faithfully and constantly labored for—the abolition of Slavery, and the protection of American manufactures by a tariff framed for that end; and in all other affairs it has pursued a most erratic and independent course, swayed as often by the personal prejudices and passions of Mr. GREELEY as by any higher motive. Outside of its politics the *Tribune* is an admirable journal. It, like the *Herald*, suffered much some years ago by the withdrawal of an editor and writer who was described by Mr. GREELEY as "the smartest man in the United States," and for whose smartness Mr. GREELEY obtained all the credit. The present managing editor of the *Tribune* is a very young man, of excellent aptitude for the position he holds; and in his hands the journal prospers. It has upon its staff some gentlemen of great ability, and among its irregular contributors are others of even greater force. The TIMES, which in a measure is the child of a secession that occurred many years ago from the *Tribune* office, is of all the New-York papers the best. Its chief editor, Mr. RAYMOND, is supposed to be a man whom nature, in her most gracious and kindly mood, made for the express avocation in life which he has chosen; and in the editorial rooms of his newspaper there is believed to be assembled more of that peculiar combination of tact, talent and common sense that go to make up a good newspaper writer than all the other papers of the city can boast of. In politics the TIMES is Conservatively Republican, which may mean anything or nothing. Its popularity depends less upon its peculiar shade of political opinion than upon the ability which it displays in its treatment of other subjects of social interest and importance, and its remarkably excellent correspondence, both foreign and domestic. The Paris correspondence of the TIMES has long been famous for its brilliancy; and its London correspondent, whoever he may be, is "hard to beat." The *World*, which has passed through a perilous and romantic infancy, seems now to have successfully established itself. It has the distinction of being almost the only respectable Democratic newspaper in the country. Its chief editor, Mr. MARBLE, is admirable in attacking his Republican contemporaries, and is a thorn in their sides.

A Rochester Woman Claimed by Two Husbands.

From the Rochester Express, Jan. 2.

It is stated that an "Enoch Arden" case has recently occurred here, in which one woman was claimed as a lawful wife by two husbands, each of whom had been legally married to her—the last marriage taking place when the first husband was believed to be dead. As the story is told, the facts are these: Two young men were very friendly to each other. One of them had a wife, for whom he cherished all of a loving husband's regard; the other was an ardent student and experimenter in scientific matters, and a bachelor, having devoted himself to perfecting a scientific instrument to demonstrate a formula which he had conceived in his mind. On the outbreak of the war the young married man went into the army, and before doing so exacted from his friend a promise that in case he was slain and never returned he (the friend at home) would marry his wife and give her a permanent home and support. With this assurance that his wife was provided for, the soldier went to the war. After a while, report came that he was killed in battle, and his wife mourned for her lost husband. He did not return, at all events, even at the end of the war, and after a due space was given to mourning, the promise given to the absent and supposed-to-be deceased soldier was fulfilled; the widow became the wife of the husband's friend, and their joy was crowned by the birth of a handsome child, on which the parents doated. There is another incident in this so far simple tale, which gives it greater interest. Soon after the soldier marched to the South, the student was taken sick in his forlorn dormitory, and he was believed by his kind physician to be very near to death's door. He must have careful and constant nursing, or must inevitably die, with the longing of his soul unfulfilled. In this emergency, the soldier's wife, who was earning her livelihood by sewing, was called in. She went to the lodgings of the young man—in a block in the centre of the city—and there nursed him through the fever, and back to convalescence and labor. In this way, the lady had established a claim on her own part to the fulfillment of the pledge given in friendship for her husband. The marriage, as we have said, was duly consummated, and neither party had reason for regret, since fate had taken her away—as they supposed—the former consort.

Now comes the conclusion: A short time since the long-absent soldier reappeared, explained the reason of his long absence, (the circumstance which detained him we have not learned,) and claimed his wife. The second husband was loth to surrender his wife, who was the mother of his child also, and he declined to give her up. The question as to which had the best right to the woman was submitted to a legal tribunal, and on the last day of 1867, the court decided that the first marriage was binding, and the wife must pass to the former husband—a decision which all parties are understood to abide. What becomes of the child we have not learned, but, of course, the father will have the best right to its custody.

Remarkable Dinner Party in Virginia.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian, Jan. 2.

An event took place in this city yesterday, the like of which few men have ever seen. It was a social reunion of the oldest citizens of the place—a gathering of the patriarchs around the festive board. So much of years, of youth, and of wisdom, have seldom been grouped together in one collection. The occasion of the assemblage was a New-Year's dinner given by Mr. PATRICK MATHEWS, an aged citizen, to his venerable friends and cotemporaries of the city who had attained the age of seventy-five, of whom there were eighteen on the list, exclusive of himself. The following is the list: Bishop John Early, Lindsey Shoemaker, Albon McDaniel, Dr. William Owens, Thomas Ferguson, Chesley Hardy, George Percival, Absolem Williams, Jas. McDonald, Sr., James Fretwell, Pleasant Labby, David R. Edley, James V. Knight, Judge Daniel A. Wilson, Michael Connell, Sr., Warren Gannaway, Major Jas. Garland, John G. Meem.

Of these all but two were present, and the greetings were warm and cordial. An hour or more was spent in free and social conversation, in which many pleasant reminiscences were indulged in and incidents related. In this way time was spent agreeably until dinner was announced. After the cloth was removed wine and coffee were brought on, and toasts and speeches indulged in.

At length Judge WILSON rose and said that he observed that there were seventeen of them at the table, and that all were Virginians and Irishmen—thirteen of the former and four of the latter. He proposed that they drink a toast to Ireland and Virginia, and then adjourn. The toast was responded to, and then the company rose and retired from the room.

Shocking Stabbing Affray at Westchester.

From the Albany Times, Jan. 2.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Monday evening an affray of a most brutal character took place in the village of Westchester, between two butchers, as is alleged, named MICHAEL PHALON and JAMES MCKITTRICK, in the course of which the latter was repeatedly stabbed with a large butcher-knife and injured so seriously that his life is despaired of. Shortly after the occurrence PHALON was arrested and lodged in the town-jail. He was brought before Justice HARRIS yesterday forenoon for examination, when the following facts were shown in evidence: About fourteen month since PHALON, MCKITTRICK and another man named LEWIS, were arrested on a charge of highway robbery. Each of them demanded a separate trial, which was granted. The case of LEWIS came first, and having been found guilty he was sentenced to serve five years in the State Prison. Since the trial the two have been rather quarrelsome, and were engaged killing hogs on Monday at COOPER'S stables, when some dispute arose about the price of a pair of boots, which resulted, as alleged, in PHALON springing at his companion, and after knocking him down attacking him in a most ferocious manner with his knife, inflicting four deep cuts in the head, a shocking gash across the cheek, and an ugly wound in the left side, which is considered the most dangerous of all.

The Last Pirate Treasure Delusion—A Descendant of "Old Put" said to be Digging for $5,000,000 Under Spiritual Direction.

Correspondence of the Hartford Times.

HAZARDVILLE, Conn., Wednesday, Jan. 1.

Great excitement exists among the Spiritualists in Scitico and Hazardville. One of the greatest spirit developments of the age, they believe, is about to occur—revealing to mortal man the hidden wealth and treasure which for three centuries has quietly rested in the earth, on the premises of Mr. THOMAS BARRETT, in the village of Scitico. The circumstances are as follows: A. D. PUTNAM, a lineal descendant of the revolutionary hero, who says he has recently been sent here from the State of California through the influence of the spirit of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, has vigorously set to work three sets of men, night and day, paying at the rate of $3 per day, in digging a subterranean passage which he claims to lead to a cave under a large hill, which hill is close to the bank of the Scantic River, a little west of the Scitico stockinet factory, where the spirit of Benjamin Franklin assures him he will find valuables in the shape of diamonds and bars of gold to the amount of five millions of dollars (!) which was deposited by Spanish pirates three centuries ago, who, after being hotly pursued burned their ships at or near the mouth of the Connecticut River, taking their small boats and coming up the Connecticut, being closely followed. They took the *Scantic* as far as Scitico Falls, calculating on taking an overland route to Massachusetts Bay, but being attacked by the Indians, and two of their number being killed, they deposited their booty in what was called a natural cave at that time, covering the mouth of the cave with stones. Mr. PUTNAM says he shall enter the cave if filled with wolves, angels or devils; and if he is as successful in dragging from this subterranean vault the five millions as his great grandfather was in unearthing a she wolf, clairvoyant mediums will be above par in this place. There are a large number of persons visiting the spot daily, from far and near. Strangers and those coming from a distance will be furnished with a guide to the spot by calling at the shoe-store of Mr. THOMAS BARRETT, the owner of the land. The disposition to be made of the gold is as follows: Mr. BARRETT, the owner of the land, has one-fifth; the Governor of the State one-fifth, to be used for educational purposes; a gentleman in Boston one-fifth, to be used for the Catholic Society, as the Spaniards were Catholics; one-fifth to the spiritual medium, and one-fifth to Mr. PUTNAM.

Sale of a Wife for Three Hundred Dollars.

From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Dec. 30.

Some three years since a couple emigrated to this city from Germany. In due course of time they were blessed by a couple of children, that have now grown up to be respectively six and eight years of age. Some time ago the wife and mother met an old flame from Germany. With a sight of his face the old passion was revived, and she was head over heels in love with him. Nor was her passion unreciprocated, for he soon avowed as fervent a love for her. He proposed that she should desert her lawful husband and go with him, but this she refused to do, declaring that she would adjust matters. She at once went to her husband and told him the condition of affairs, and asked on what conditions he would part with her, avowing her passion for her old lover. She said that she did not propose to treat him shabbily, but wanted him to be satisfied with whatever arrangement was made. The husband was not very much taken aback, but was unwilling to give up his legal claim to his wife without some pecuniary consideration. He named $500 as the price for which he would surrender her. The lover was called in and a consultation held. Both he and the wife thought the price too high. They thought half the money a fair price; but the husband was not satisfied. At last, however, he agreed to take $300 for his title to the woman. The price was paid, a "bill of sale" made out and duly signed by all parties, by which the husband agrees to take good care of the children, and the lover agrees to be a kind husband to the woman on penalty that the contract will be annulled and she return to her first love and master. This consummated, the happy couple started West for Kansas, and the newly-made widower took the train for Chicago with the intention of picking up a new mate.

Incendiarism in Darlington, S. C.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes the following extract from a private letter received in that city from one of the most prominent citizens of Darlington District:

DARLINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 28.

In addition to the other disasters, disappointments and distresses of this memorable year, I must tell you of a still more trying one which befell me last night. About 10 o'clock, immediately after most of my family had retired to rest, we were startled by hideous yells and the firing of guns, and on looking out we discovered that the torch of the incendiary had been successfully applied to my gin-house and to a large crib full of fodder, hay and shucks, in the immediate vicinity of my barn, stables, wagon and carriage houses. With the blessing of a favoring breeze and the most strenuous exertions, I succeeded in saving the other buildings. There was, fortunately, not much cotton in the gin house, but the loss of the house and screw, all in fine order, with two gins and twelve hundred bushels of cotton seed, is a very trying one, especially at a time like this. I ginned all the cotton I could for the seed. Not satisfied yet with their fiendish work, the miscreants passed on into my field and burned five stacks of fodder. Capt. LAWS' gin house and fodder stacks were fired the same night, but at an earlier hour, and fortunately in time to arrest the flames. I have just heard that Mr. JOSIAH BASS had all his corn burned the same night. I am obliged to keep a guard about my premises at night. We are thus drifting on toward the experience of St. Domingo and Jamaica.

AN AMAZONIAN BATTLE IN VERMONT.—The *Vermont Journal* gives an amusing account of a trial for assault and battery which recently took place at the Windsor County Court. It appeared that, some months ago, Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN and Miss RIX, of Sharon, were playing a social game of cards at the house of the father of the latter. While it was in progress the women exchanged rings, as Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN insisted afterward, in earnest and for good, but, as Miss RIX declared, only in fun, or for two weeks. The two weeks having expired and Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN, after a lawful demand of the ring in her possession and a tender of the ring in Miss RIX'S possession, refused to give up the ring, claiming she had traded in good faith. This gave rise to a vigorous family, neighborhood, and even town warfare, the good citizens of Sharon having arrayed themselves on either side. The usual quantity of backbiting, slandering and insulting took place between the contending factions, but still Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN kept possession of the ring. Things remained in *statu quo* until one bright and beautiful afternoon. Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN had gone to the blackberry lot to pick berries, and there met Mrs. RIX and her three bouncing daughters. After the usual flourish of trumpets, and preliminary skirmishing, the four Rix women advanced in good order, seized Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN and threw her down, and with force and violence wrenched the ring from her finger and left her bruised, bleeding and fainting on the field of battle, while the victorious Rix army retreated, bearing the ring as a trophy of their valor. The trial resulted in a verdict for Mrs. CHAMBERLAIN—damages $75.

Chancery Suit Decided in Kentucky—S. S. Buckner Recovers his Property.

From the Louisville Courier, Dec. 31.

In 1861, while the Confederate army was at Bowling Green, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company instituted a suit, accompanied by an affidavit by its President, Mr. GUTHRIE, that Gen. BUCKNER had destroyed the splendid bridge which spanned Green River, and alleged that he being in the rebel army his property was subject to attachment to cover the damages. Under the shameful laws enacted by the Legislature in 1861 the attachments were levied upon all his estate in Kentucky, consisting of an elegant residence, three stories high, with 79 feet front on Sixth-street and running through the entire square with equal front on Centre-street, a house and two lots in Elizabethtown; a farm of some hundreds of acres, being his ancestral home, in Hart County; and his library and furniture, and a large amount of other personal property. Without any process being served upon him a verdict was obtained, under the statutes then existing, of more than $60,000. The residence and the farm were sold by the Marshal, and purchased by the railroad company, who paid for it by giving Gen. BUCKNER a credit on their judgment. The personal property was also sold, and the proceeds paid to the railroad. By his parole, Gen. BUCKNER, after the war, was not permitted to return to Kentucky, but about six months ago, by attorney, he filed a pleading in the nature of a petition and answer, asking to be made a party to the suit, and alleging that he did not destroy the bridge, but had he done so he would be justified by the laws of war. A re-trial was ordered. Various preliminary questions were decided against him. The objections were met by additional preparation. After two arguments the case was submitted for final judgment, but before the Chancellor had given his opinion the railroad company agreed to surrender to Gen. BUCKNER his property, which they held, and on yesterday Col. R. W. WOOLLEY, for Gen. BUCKNER, took possession of the Louisville estate, and is authorized to enter upon the Hart County property. It was also agreed that the question of rents and profits due to Gen. BUCKNER, and some money expended by the Railroad Company in removing liens and making improvements, should be referred for adjustment to the Commissioner of the Court, to report the accounts between the parties, and Gen. BUCKNER agreed not to institute a subsequent suit for damages because of the attachment.

The Kansas Law Prohibiting the Importation of Texas Cattle.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Journal, Dec. 28.

The Legislature last Winter under pressure passed a very foolish law, prescribing the route upon which cattle from Texas and the Indian Territory are to be driven into this State, and interdicting their importation except during certain months of the year. This law, plainly unconstitutional in its terms and its spirit, was forced upon the Legislature, partly by the mistaken apprehensions of persons relative to the so-called Texas cattle fever, but principally by cattle monopolists, who intended to and have made large sums of money out of the enactment of this law. By bringing large herds of cattle up to the southern border and prohibiting their importation into the State, except on an out-of-the-way route through the buffalo region, cattle speculators and monopolists have been able to buy cattle at a mere song, to fill large contracts in the supply at western military posts, and for shipment on the cars to the Chicago and St. Louis markets, while our own citizens have been obliged to pay from 15 to 20 cents per pound for their beefsteaks.

The shipments of Texas cattle to Kansas next year, if the Texas cattle-traders are not hampered with unfriendly legislation, will amount to 550,000. We have not heard during the past season of a single case of so-called "Texas cattle fever." Cattle have doubtless died of murrain and other diseases; so they have in Michigan, Illinois and other States, but that there is any such contagious disease as the Texas cattle-fever, we incline to grave doubts. Cattle have been driven to Kansas for years with perfect impunity, and not until cattle speculators found they could make vast sums of money out of such a ridiculous and unconstitutional law as the cattle law of last Winter did we hear anything about the mysterious contagion.

Horrible Accident—A Man Fatally Scalded with Boiling Lard.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, Jan. 1.

Yesterday morning at the packing-house of W. O. BROWN, Mr. JAMES KEENAN, an employe, was scalded so badly that he cannot survive. Mr. KEENAN entered the establishment at about 7 o'clock, having been previously instructed by the engineer not to touch the large iron tank in which lard is rendered by steam. A few minutes after Mr. BROWN, who was in the office, heard a frightful scream, and on looking toward the south end of the building saw that the room was filled with steam. As soon as possible he worked his way to the opposite end of the room, and on his arrival discovered Mr. KEENAN in the hands of some fellow-workmen, who had removed him from the boiling hot lard which had filled an adjoining tank in the floor and was running over the floor. It appears that on entering the house Mr. KEENAN disregarded the instructions of the engineer and proceeded at once to the tank, and instead of turning the stop-cock and letting the steam escape, with a hammer he drove out one of the iron pins which held the cover to the hole in the tank, (the hole is about 18 inches in diameter,) he removed one pin and was driving out the second and last pin, when the latter was broken by the pressure of steam in the tank, the cover flew up, and the boiling lard and steam escaping in a large column struck him about the head and shoulders, knocking him down and scalding him in a frightful manner. His head, neck and shoulders were completely stripped of skin with the exception of a small place around his eyes, and, strange to say, his eyes were not injured. Medical aid was quickly summoned, and everything was done for the unfortunate man that would in the least relieve his sufferings.

Steamboat Accidents on Western and Southern Waters.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 31.

The aggregate loss and damage to property by reason of the various casualties incidental to steam navigation of the Western and Southern rivers have been unusually heavy the past year; the loss of life was, however, not great, there having been but few serious accidents. As compared with 1867, the number of accidents is greater by thirteen, but the estimated value of property destroyed is far less, owing to the general depreciation of steamboats and Western produce. The total number of accidents during 1866 was 132, of which 86 resulted in a total loss, viz.: 56 by sinking, 25 by fire, and 5 by explosion. There were 46 partial losses, viz.: 35 by sinking, 8 by fire, and 3 by explosion. In a large majority of cases of total loss the machinery and greater portion of the cargo were saved in a more or less damaged condition. The money value of the property lost or damaged may be set down at fully $3,000,000.

The great number of accidents by sinking should lead all interested in the successful navigation of the Mississippi and tributaries to use every exertion to induce Congress to make the necessary appropriations for a successful and energetic prosecution of the work of improvement that was commenced last year. In addition to the boats mentioned as having sunk, there are innumerable instances of boats having sustained more or less damage from having struck hidden obstructions. These cases have not been kept record of, but it is safe to say that at least fifty steamers have sustained such damage, incurring an average loss of at least $2,000.

The Spruce Gum Business of Maine.

A correspondent of the Lewiston *Journal*, in a letter from Byron, Me., says:

"The spruce gum business of this region is quite large. I am told that a merchant of Weld purchased in a single year $5,000 worth. A large number of men are engaged in gumming during the Fall and Winter months. Five and seven dollars a day is a common day's receipt. With such a stimulus the gum-gatherer goes forth, equipped with a knapsack and hatchet. He commences his work, and by night, if he be expert, he will return to camp with fifty pounds of what is called hatchet and chewing gum. The former is worth nine or ten cents, the latter fifty cents, per pound; but a very small proportion is of the first quality. I have just met two men who have been on an eight days' cruise. They have gathered five hundred pounds; it will average ten cents per pound, netting them good wages, it will be seen. Some estimate the gum business of Maine at $50,000 a year in the raw material. I think it much more than that. In Franklin and Oxford Counties, a very large quantity is gathered annually. It is taken to market from this region with four horse teams. Last Winter gangs of men were hired at $20 per month to gum."

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Last Sunday DENNIS P. QUINN and WM. BROPHY were together at a place of low resort in Lancaster, and had some hard words from time to time, till, both being somewhat intoxicated, BROPHY took off his coat to whip QUINN, when the latter grasped a stone and struck BROPHY on the head, crushing his skull and inflicting injuries which it is feared will prove fatal. The men were alone when the affair occurred, and all that is known is from QUINN'S story. He made no concealment or attempt to escape, and was arrested last evening. He will be held to await the result of BROPHY'S injuries.—*Worcester Spy, Dec. 31.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 5, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Fenian excitement in Great Britain continues. A body of Fenians, on Friday night, entered a powder magazine in Cork City and decamped with half a ton of blasting powder. The clergy of the City of Limerick have affixed their signatures to a document declaring that there can be no permanent peace in Ireland unless it is treated like Hungary.

Menabrea, the Prime Minister, has given publicity to a number of private letters proving that Baron **Ratazzi** was fully apprised of the recent movement of Gen. **Garibaldi** against Rome and favored it. He also lent the insurgents his valuable aid and assistance. A great popular banquet was given in Naples, Friday evening, in honor of Baron **Ratazzi**.

The Turkish Envoy at Vienna will start for London at once to ask the protection of the English Government against the intrigues of Russia.

The Swiss Council, assembled at Berne, has formally instructed **Arnold Sutter**, the Swiss Consul at Mexico, to express the sympathy of Switzerland with the Liberal Government now inaugurated in Mexico.

The subject of the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States will be submitted to the Rigsdag on Wednesday next.

Late dispatches from Japan announce the release of persecuted and imprisoned Christians at Nagasaki.

An Imperial decree has been issued in Spain directing the reorganization of the Cuban courts.

GENERAL.

A correspondent writing from St. Lawrence county says that since the recent earthquake shock in that vicinity, to which publicity was given, scarcely a day has passed when similar shocks on a smaller scale have not been felt. He is corroborated in his statement by numerous persons from various parts of the country.

An elegant and substantial dinner was given to the soldiers' orphans at the National Orphan Homestead at Gettysburgh, by the citizens of that place on New-Year's Day. The children were also remembered by various Lodges of Good Templars, and also by several Sabbath-schools, so that each orphan received a present of greater or less value.

The First National Bank of Bay City, Mich., suspended payment on the 2d inst. Its liabilities to depositors are $70,000, and about $20,000 besides overdrawn on New-York and elsewhere. At a meeting held to arrange terms of resumption no satisfactory results were reached. Considerable excitement prevails and appearances are not promising.

The stern wheel steamer *Harry Dean*, while on her trip from Mariettta to Cincinnati exploded her boilers when near Gallipolis, and subsequently burned to the water's edge. Five persons are reported killed by the disaster, and several others severely injured.

Four hundred thousand gallons of native wine is reported to have been manufactured during the past season in the immediate vicinity of Sandusky, Ohio. The demand for this wine is increasing.

At the Brooklyn City Court yesterday a writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for in the case of J. **Howell**, a member of the Fifty-sixth Regiment of militia, who was placed under arrest for having refused to pay a fine of fifteen dollars imposed on him by order of a court-martial, before which he was charged with non-performance of duty. During his term of service Mr. **Howell** volunteered twice in the United States service, and having on the last occasion obtained the usual discharge given in such cases, he considered the document so handed to him exempted him from all further military service, militia or otherwise. The Court reserved its decision.

A delegation of the German vocal and musical organizations of this City and vicinity, yesterday, left for Philadelphia to attend a convention representing the singers of the Eastern States, with a view of forming a German Northeastern Singers' Union in pursuance of a resolution passed at a convention held during the Philadelphia Saengerfest last Summer.

The Directors of the German Society met at their office in Battery-place yesterday, when some interesting statistics relative to German immigration at this port were submitted. One thousand dollars were appropriated in aid of German immigrants in distress, to be used during the present month. The finances of the Society are in a flourishing condition.

Through the instrumentality of Superintendent **Kennedy** an accomplished swindler, named **Greenwood**, has been arrested in Montreal. He succeeded in obtaining large sums of money by carrying on a correspondence with wealthy gentlemen, to whom he represented himself as a young aristocratic English lady in distress, but approachable by a comforter.

At the Commissioners office yesterday, before Commissioner **Newton**, a sea Captain named **Howell** was held in bail of $10,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge to be preferred against him for having maliciously beaten, and thereby caused the death of a seaman named **Osterloh**.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, and after transacting some routine business adjourned *sine die*. The Board of Councilmen, which claims to hold over for another year, adjourned to Monday next.

A man named **Kelly** assaulted **Jacob Scheer** in his shop, No. 262 First-avenue, when the latter was stabbed in the abdomen and removed to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition. **Kelly** escaped.

The receipts of the Croton Department during the past year were $1,279,729 52, being an increase of $166,526 48 over the previous year.

The number of deaths in the City during the week ending Saturday, Jan 4, was 410, being 170 less than during the previous week.

Yesterday the Mayor issued two licenses for the sale of liquor by retail, under the ordinance lately adopted by the Common Council.

Congress To-morrow.

We have had ominous warnings from Washington within the last few days that the ultra Radicals are going to make some sort of demonstration in force soon after the resumption of the session. During the brief period of work before the holidays they found themselves in a rather unhappy position. By the refusal to impeach and by the general moderate course of the House, the Extremists were at once chagrined and dumfoundered. They had not expected this kind of thing, but had rather looked forward to a delightful state of affairs quite revolutionary in character.

They do not feel, however, that all chance for an uproar is yet lost. There is the Stanton-Johnson question in a new shape; there is the Africo-Caucasian question in its latest form; there is the everlasting quarrel with the President, which offers some very novel and very sharp points; and underneath all there is the Grant question, which has the most intimate relation to all other questions and things.

Some foolish persons in Washington, who know nothing whatever about **Johnson's** modes of procedure, have given out that if Congress attempts to restore Ex-Secretary **Stanton** to the War Department under the provisions of the Tenure of Office law, the attempt will be forcibly resisted in some way or other. The wish is father to the thought. Nothing whatever would suit the Butler party better. It would instantly precipitate a crisis in which **Ashley** and **Butler** would shine in unparalleled glory. Such a tempest as we should have would so far surpass all the political storms of the last two years that we would look on these years rather as periods of repose and amity. It would rouse the entire country, induce a sudden growth of radicalism, and enable the Congressional ultras to carry out their projects concerning the next Presidency, as well as concerning reconstruction in the Southern States. We feel quite confident, however, that they will be disappointed, and though President **Johnson** intimated in his last message that there might arrive a contingency in which he would appeal to force for the protection of his office, the contingency will not be connected with the Stanton imbroglio. This failing, however, there are other cards which the ultras, as we have heard, will try to play. It is better that the newspapers should at this time refrain from speaking about them, and quietly await the developments of the immediate future.

If the higher duties of patriotism might be appealed to, the country might well ask these gentlemen to refrain from any attempts to stir up the difficulties which lie so invitingly to their hand. They may not yet be tired of wrangles and squabbles and menaces and contests; but we are quite sure the American people are.

Our Criminal Classes—Shall We Reform or Punish Them?

When the Legislature of Massachusetts is opened, a sermon is preached before it by some clergyman selected for the occasion. It is called the "Annual Election Sermon"—the word "election" referring to the circumstance that it is delivered after the officers are elected. The Election Sermon of this year was preached on the 1st inst.) by Rev. **James Freeman Clarke**, a Unitarian divine of Boston. Its general character partook of that belonging to most of its predecessors of late years. It was not an exhortation to the members to repent, nor an exposition of the plan of salvation, nor a castigation of the Legislature for its sins. It was a statement of some of the principal *reforms* which he thought necessary in the laws of the State. It is a perilous sort of sermon for a Legislature to subject itself to; for, as the preacher comes with a certain authority, and is apt to assume a sort of Divine sanction for his teachings, he is more than likely to take advantage of the opportunity to urge views which are either merely personal to himself, or the reflex of such as are held by the particular sect or faction with which he may be identified. If he belong to what is called the "old school" clergy, he will more than likely defend a hundred things which would be assailed by another belonging to the "new lights;" and as neither can base such special reforms as he may fancy, upon any fixed and definite law of morals or revelation, both of them are apt to take lower grounds, and try to win by special pleading what they would lose on general principle.

Mr. **Clarke's** discourse illustrated this weakness. He urged upon the Legislature a variety of "reforms" which it would almost certainly have been warned against, had a Presbyterian or an Episcopalian clergyman been selected to deliver the election sermon. We do not care about specifying all his points or arguments; but we may say that he took grounds against St. Paul in regard to women's rights—took grounds against King Solomon in regard to infantile flagellation, and, according to a writer in the Boston *Transcript*, took grounds against Christianity in regard to the mode of dealing with social evils.

On one subject only do his remarks possess any interest to us. That is, in reference to the treatment of the criminal classes and the reforms required in prison discipline and criminal legislation. He referred to the tendency of legislation in Massachusetts at this time to change penal legislation into that which is preventive and reformatory. It was assumed by the preacher that the basis of all criminal legislation lies in the necessity of protecting the community; and instead of attempting to *punish* crime, he would leave that entirely to God. When a man has been guilty of stealing, we lock him up for three or six or twelve months as a punishment, and then let him out worse than before. Instead of this the law should say to the criminal: "Your act shows that you are not fit to enjoy freedom. The State must take you and restrain you until you prove yourself a safe man to go abroad." Instead of fixing a definite period, sentence him indefinitely. Have a series of Houses of Reformation, graded not according to guilt, but according to the moral condition. Treat the criminal as a sick man, who is to stay in the hospital till he is cured. Say to him: "When you are well, Sir, you can go out, but not sooner. As you improve we will give less severe discipline. We will gradually take away restraint and give you more freedom, more of privileges, as you are able to bear them. When you go out you will take our bill of health, certifying to your perfect recovery." The preacher urged that in this way the greatest of all motives—hope—is brought to bear on the criminal, while it takes away the great weight which keeps him down—the sense of his hopeless degradation. He alleged that so far as this principle had been applied in the State Prison of Massachusetts it had accomplished wonders. A promise is now made to the prisoners that good behavior shall take off five days every month from the term of their stay. Even this little prospect has made different men of them.

The speaker argued that, as a rule, criminals are not too bad to be improved; that they are not so much worse than people outside the prison. The majority are undisciplined, reckless, passionate, with little power of self-control; that is their difficulty. "But there," said he, "you have complete control over them. No parents, no teachers have such entire influence as you have. The moment a man goes into one of your prisons you can decide just what influences he shall be under, and what not. You can shut out what you will, and let in what you will. Now the old plan of a prison was to shut out all good influences and to let in all bad ones. The present plan of shutting out all kinds of influence, good and bad, is better. But the best plan is to shut out bad influences and let in good ones." And this idea Mr. **Clarke** elaborated at some length and with some force.

This subject of criminal legislation is of vast importance to the State—not merely with reference to the criminals themselves, but with reference to its influence upon crime in the community. Our own opinion is that Mr. **Clarke's** argument is only partly true, and only partially applicable. We hold with all the great jurists of the world, from **Moses** to **Kent**, that law has a *punitive* function, and that the punishment of the willful offender is even more essential to the welfare of society than his personal reformation. But still there is a large class of culprits and lawbreakers to whom we should like to see this idea of reformation applied.

The Female Revolution.

We have no doubt that the ladies—we suppose they would prefer to be styled *women*—who have just started the new paper *The Revolution*, would like exceedingly to have it abused by the powerful daily journals. It would bring the concern into notice, and would thus be pretty sure to give it a public support which is impossible to obscurity. They are very certain, moreover, to give plenty of reason for animadversion upon their conduct, not only by the ideas they advocate, but by the mode of their advocacy. Our female writers and speakers of the woman's rights school, have a way about them which must be rather trying to those who entertain such notions of the sex as are enunciated in the Bible, as are universal in the poets, and as have been illustrated through all ages, in the lives and characters of such women as have most grandly adorned the name of woman. But though this is the experience of those who have been compelled to listen to the outgivings of the school referred to, we nevertheless consider it quite as bad policy to retort upon it in kind as it would have been for **Socrates** to reply to the immortal lady who is known in connection with his name by flinging back the weapon which she precipitated upon his philosophical pate. We hope, therefore, that the *World*, *Herald*, *Sun* and *Tribune*, the *Post*, *Commercial* and *Express*, will not be so silly as to fall foul of *The Revolution*, and abuse what they may find themselves unable to endure. Let them be patient and dignified—never forgetting that there is consolation in religion and hope in Heaven.

The first number of the paper has a motto at its head, which is characteristic, even if meaningless and feeble. It is, *Principles, not Policy; Justice, not Favors*. There is evidently a fancy here that principle and policy, justice and favors, are opposites. Now, this is all nonsense. *Policy* is simply the method by which *principle* is made practical:—it is the mode of translating ideas into fact,—of applying to life that which has been evolved from the study of the laws of life,—of bringing society (with its politics and government) to the highest theoretical expression of its nature. A great many people seem to have a notion that policy is one of the most horrible things in the world; and as for expediency, it is a pure invention of the devil in his worst mood. If they will take the trouble, however, to learn just a little about that which they so violently denounce; if they will take the pains to find out something concerning the most efficient mode of applying that extraordinary entity called principle which they praise so hotly, they may at last discover that it would be as wise to abuse the road which leads to Jericho, when they wish to go there, as it is to abuse policy when they desire to reach principle. *Justice, not Favors*, is quite as empty nonsense. May not a *favor* be *just?* Take a woman's smile, for example. May it not be a favor to the wretch she smiles upon, as well as an act of beautiful justice in the giver of the smile? But we need not multiply illustrations which come to us thick as autumnal leaves on the Battery. The first thing, therefore, for the lady editors of the new paper to do is to remove the senseless motto which disfigures their front.

At the opening of the journal a list is given of the things it will advocate; but matters are so mixed up, opposites are so confounded, similarities are so confused and distorted, incongruities are so delightfully jumbled, and there is such a strange mixture of thick and thin, that those accustomed to accuracy of thought and fond of logical statement will feel compelled to admit that it would be as mad for any one to enter the arena of argument as that of vituperation with the revolutionary advocates of woman's rights.

Another and Another—And Still Room for More.

Still another man killed at the Brooklyn Ferry! Yesterday an unfortunate passenger fell between the bridge and the boat, and had his body mangled in such a manner that death immediately ensued. The last "accident," a few days ago, was at the Fulton Ferry; the present "accident" was at the South Ferry. Next time again it will be the turn of the Fulton; and so, by changing the scene from one to the other, and making the occurrences sufficiently frequent, the passengers by both lines will constantly be kept reminded of the perils connected with a voyage to Brooklyn.

All of these affairs are accidental—as purely accidental as the springing of a trap upon the leg of a venturesome quadruped. All that the Ferry Company does is to establish its traps and if people approach them it is at their own risk; if they get caught and killed they have themselves to blame. If the public cannot tell they *are* traps, by reason of the way in which they are covered up, that also is their fault. Have they not eyes? Have they not seen others entrapped; and what would they have the owners of ferries do for a living?

These Brooklyn ferries ought to be indicted as a public nuisance. We call the attention of the Grand Jury to them, and hope they will be proceeded against in such a way as will compel them to understand some things which no amount of talk or fault-finding will ever teach them.

They have evidently determined that they *will not* adopt such simple expedients as would prevent these ever-recurring killings. Though both of the late "accidents" would have been prevented by such a simple arrangement as exists at the Jersey City Ferry, though a score of previous fatal occurrences might have been prevented in the same way, they will not adopt it, nor will they adopt anything else in the shape of a safeguard against the dangers which they themselves have created. They urge trivial objections of one kind or another, the whole of which would not weigh as much as a hair against the life of any one of those who have been sacrificed.

We, therefore, call upon the Grand Jury to take the whole matter into consideration.

The English Law of Libel.

The recent libel action against the London *Times* has effectually settled the state of the English law on a highly important branch of the subject. A Mr. **Wason**, who had for thirty years entertained a deadly hatred toward a prominent English lawyer, took the occasion of the elevation of the latter to the bench to rake up an old election squabble, and to repeat charges affecting his honor. These charges, although their utter groundlessness had been fully exposed years before, were again revived and embodied in a petition to the House of Lords, praying that body to exercise their right of addressing the Crown in favor of the dismissal of the Judge. The petition was rejected unanimously, and Mr. **Wason's** conduct and language were severaly animadverted upon by all the legal members of the House. The *Times*, in due course gave a full report of the debate, and also published an article commenting on the malignity and futility of Mr. **Wason's** charges. Mr. **Wason** hereupon brought an action against that journal, not only for the publication of the article, but also for that of the *verbatim* report. With regard to the former, it of course was for the jury to decide whether it passed the limits of fair comment, or whether the writer could be judged to have been actuated by a malicious bias. But in the case of the report, a very important point of law had to be decided. Were honest and correct reports of parliamentary proceedings privileged or otherwise? Reports of legal proceedings had unquestionably been declared privileged, but the law as to parliamentary reports was vague, and previous decisions, none of which, however, fairly grappled with the question, conflicting. But the Lord Chief-Justice, before whom the case was tried, and who is probably by far the most competent authority to deal with the question, emphatically laid down the law that no liability to action for libel is incurred by the publication of a correct report of anything that passes in Parliament. The point is one of great importance in England, where the number of strangers admitted during the sitting of either House is so very small. It seems strange that in a country where so great a proportion of parliamentary oratory is addressed to the reporters, that this question should have lain open so long, and should at last have been settled by a side-wind.

Marriage and Divorce in Chicago.

Our Chicago correspondent writes us that the number of marriages celebrated in that delightful city during the past year was 3,700, or in the city and county 4,120. Number of suits for divorce, 338; divorces granted, 209.

We guess this is rather the highest proportion of divorces to marriages of any locality in the United States, or of any place in the world. Massachusetts, which can show 1,600 divorces in a year, is hardly up to the Chicago ratio; and if the State of Indiana has a higher proportion, it is to be remembered that a large number of divorces of parties belonging to other States are effected in Indiana, because of the facilities furnished there for legal separation.

It is painful to see such a state of things in a young city like Chicago, which is just laying the foundations of its future greatness. It shows that there is something wrong in the style of its men or in the training of its women. It shows a fearful number of foolish matches, and a sorrowful crop of domestic suffering. It furnishes a warning to mankind which deserves to be heeded.

It is no argument whatever against marriage, whose divine and beneficent character is seen in its perfect adaptation to the wants of human nature. It is simply an argument that unmarried men and women should be careful and discreet in making their decision concerning that which is so closely related to the happiness and usefulness of their lives. Not in haste or mere passion, not without knowledge or judgment, not without something like mutual adaptation of tastes or character, should the sexes form a relationship whose duration properly lasts through their lives.

The Bridge to Brooklyn.

What has become of the Brooklyn Bridge? Has the project fallen through? We make these inquiries in behalf of a large number of persons whose experiences of last Winter with ice and fogs are now being repeated. We distinctly remember that the bridge was thoroughly discussed and at last decided upon as the proper means of relief. There was even a decided enthusiasm on the subject. A company was formed and the Legislature passed the act of incorporation; surveys were made; plans were drawn; a permanent engineer was appointed; a route was adopted, and as long ago as October last it was announced that the work would be begun at once. Why has not the Company fulfilled its promise? Have the directors found it difficult to raise funds in view of the hard times, or have they expended all their energy in the initial stages of the enterprise? These are questions the public generally, and the people of Brooklyn in particular, would like to have answered.

City Missions.

If our City clergymen would help themselves in their work, they will find in the New-York City Mission one of the most valuable auxiliaries they can employ. The operations of this organization are practical and straightforward, without seeking to build up any particular denominational interest. The Mission addresses itself to the masses, and finds its field of labor by seeking it out. Its work is at the poor man's fireside, in his family, and its aim is to convey religion into the homes in such a manner as to commend it to the hearts of the people. No minister of the Gospel can afford to overlook the labors of the zealous City missionaries, and wise men exert themselves to strengthen their hands.

Repaving Broadway.

Mayor **Hoffman** addressed a letter about two weeks since to the Commissioners for repaving Broadway, desiring to know why the work had been suspended, when its completion might be expected, &c. We alluded to the fact at the time, and urged upon the Commissioners a prompt reply in behalf of a suffering public who are interested in the early execution of the work. We understand, however, that the Commissioners have chosen to treat the Major's communication with silent contempt—at least they have not yet vouchsafed an answer. Probably these gentlemen suppose that, as they were appointed by the Legislature, the Mayor has nothing to do with them. We beg to remind them of the discourtesy of such a supposition. The Mayor represents the interests of the City at large, and to the questions which he has propounded, an answer is looked for, not by him alone, but by all his constituents who are under the necessity of passing through the lower part of Broadway. If the Commissioners are unable to fulfill the duties which are confided to them, the Legislature should see to it that they are replaced by competent men.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. **Emerson's** paper on the "Aspects of Culture," in the *Atlantic Monthly*, has attracted much attention, and deservedly; just as much attention as one from **Carlyle** usually receives in England; and the sentiments of both writers obtain a large amount of assent from their multitude of admirers. Both are admirable, certainly; but their great defect in common is their tendency to address the "cultured" class exclusively—to fire over the heads of the mass of the people, so to speak; whereas, the business of all greatest minds should be especially with the common people. **Emerson** is fond of saying fine things of character and genius—the miracles and enthusiasms of genius—and the mission of scholars and idealists to combat the barbarisms, fallacies and corruptions of the age. These last will be perpetual in spite of the philosophers, as long as the source of them—the great body of the people—remains what it is. The combating and quelling system of intellectual sword exercise will never answer. Prevention of evils is the best cure of them, and this prevention must go to work on the lower and more ignorant stratum of society. True civilization never yet grew *downward* from the scholars and great intellectual masters of literature and science. The leaders of the grand intellectual march must not march out of sight of the main body of their army.

The London *Times* publishes the contents of a manuscript proceeding in some secret way, from Dr. **Blanc**, Secretary of M. **Rassam**, and kept along with that gentleman, a prisoner in custody of King **Theodore**. The paper gave a description of Abyssinia, and pointed out the dangers and difficulties of the country which those coming to the rescue would have to meet with. The captives were shut up in the fenced city of Magdala—the Great Tower or Great Fortalice—and this place, with its citadel or Amba, is very strong in its natural rocky defences. But nothing of that sort could stand very long before the battering cannons of the invaders. There may be no cannonading, however. A report from Alexandria, by way of Vienna, comes to say that **Theodore** has let his prisoners go. In such a case he would be disposed to temporise and shuffle and carry his *landwehr* away to the mountains, leaving the English to take temporary possession of one or two of his flimsy cities, and perhaps a more permanent possession of a couple of seaports to meet the expenses of the expedition.

News from Yokohama, in Japan, dated the first week in December, reached San Francisco on the 1st of January, and this seaboard on the 2d—a month, "a little month" sufficing to bring news from those distant isles of Zipango,—and not that alone, but to send it on to all parts of Europe. This is a striking acceleration of human intelligence over a track which passes by our doors, so to speak; and when the great Pacific Railroad shall be completed, a great portion of the trade and intercourse of the two ends of the old world will have a proportional degree of acceleration over the same route—a route which is the shortest between the East of Asia and the West of Europe. New-York City is destined to be an enormous *entrepôt* of the world's trade and commerce; and the sooner she widens her borders by "casting her shoe" for good luck over Long Island, in the shape of a mighty bridge, the better for her coming millions of people.

The English literary journals and our own allude, from time to time, to the great rarity and high prices of old English books, published hundreds of years ago, and especially to the first editions of **Shakespeare's** plays, issued in 1623 and 1632. There is no reason why these prized old volumes should not be brought within the reach of everybody. A printer need but copy the ancient spelling, the old color and shape of the paper, and the *fac similes* of the illustrations, in order to produce just such books as the critics are always writing about and few of us have an opportunity of seeing. There is a precious *Shakespeare* of 1623 in a glass case of the excellent Astor Library. It could be easily reproduced, in almost everything but actual reality, and so circulated through all the libraries. No doubt such a notion will be soon carried out, especially in England, where the Cambden, Percy and other archaic societies are continually reproducing, in one shape or other, those antiquated curiosities of literature.

One of our cotemporaries—the *Home Journal*—speaks of an American artist in Italy who meditates a monument to be inaugurated on the centenary of our Independence; a monument which shall be as much in advance of all other monuments, as our late civil war exceeded the dimensions of any other civil war on record. This memorial is to be raised on a grand marble basis of octagonal shape, with ornamental and storied arches, and to consist, in chief, of a colossal figure of America standing something over two hundred feet high. The idea resembles that which brought forth the great bronze Bavaria at Munich. The proposed site for our memorial is the Central Park, and it is suggested that it should be commenced in 1876 and inaugurated in 1883. It is a mighty conception, no doubt—especially in the contemplated *height*, which was to have been such a notable feature in the Washington monument at the Capital. But we have an idea that our great monuments should stand more on the common level, and that a Museum of the Arts and Sciences would be a happier and more beautiful memorial of a people's prosperous independence.

Some of our cotemporaries have noticed a new journal recently established in this City—*The News from Ireland*—which we greet as the boldest and most original of newspaper undertakings, since it announces that it will have nothing to do either with politics or religion. An Irish journal *neutral* on the subjects of politics and religion! At the same time Mr. **Pfirshing**, of Fulton-street, is named as the projector of it. And though we cannot help a feeling of great good humor, pushed to extremity, in contemplating the undertaking, we sincerely wish it all the success in the world. Yet, as Mr. **Pfirshing** proposes to cater especially for the intellectual appetites of the Fenians, we question, at times, whether he will be able to carry out his prospectus to the entire satisfaction of that remarkable and inflammatory body of men.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) County Assessor in his statistical report to the Secretary of State, reports 8,799 orange trees in bearing condition, yielding from 1,000 to 3,000 each, annually. These trees do not bear until their eighth year, when they average 1,000, and increase yearly thereafter, until sometimes they reach a yield of 4,000. At 2,000 as the average for computation, last year's crop was therefore 17,5980,00. The amount paid for them on the trees is three cents each, the shippers gathering them at their own expense. So that in Los Angeles County alone the orange crop of last year yielded over half a million dollars. This from a source of revenue considered almost insignificant. There are also enough young orchards (poetically speaking, *groves*,) already planted to double the orange-bearing trees within two years. California always has something fresh to astonish the world with.

The Island of St. Bartholomew, which, the telegraph reports, the Swedish Government has offered to sell this country, is one of the Caribbee group, lies southeast from St. Thomas, has an area of but 550 square miles, has a good harbor on its west side, and the capital is Gustavia. The population is 18,000, and is dependent upon the fisheries and the cultivation of cotton, cocoa, sugar and tobacco. St. Bartholomew is the only Swedish American possession, and was obtained by Sweden from France in 1784.

The revolving wheel of politics brings so many and such a motly variety of men into prominence as our diplomatic and commercial representatives abroad, that every thoroughly creditable specimen should be regarded with gratitude as a lucky favor we had no right to expect. The very handsome compliment paid to Mr. **Burlingame**, our Minister to Pekin, in his having been selected by the Imperial authorities of China to represent their interests in revising the treaties with the great Powers, is a gratifying testimonial, both to his individual qualities and to the straightforward course of the United States Government in its dealings with the Orientals. The fact that the other foreign ministers resident there cordially approve of the selection, is similarly and pleasantly significant. Our own interests in those seas will evidently not suffer in the complacency with which our representatives are regarded by all the other parties concerned.

Fenianism seems to have gone as far as the Sandwich Islands—at least, something very like Fenianism. The English man-of-war *Chanticleer*, coming from Tahiti to Honolulu, was laid alongside the American steamship *Lackawanna*, and the Englishmen, desirous of showing their polite consideration, ordered their band to salute the latter vessel with "Dixie," to which the American musicians responded with "The Wearing of the Green." After this the Britons played no more. They were probably as much disgusted as **Horatio Nelson** was in 1782, when, on entering the harbor of St. Kitts, on the 17th of March, he saw an Irish flag with the Harp on it hoisted over an American ship, along with the flag of the young Republic. He spoke of the occurrence in one of his letters.

On Christmas Day the citizens of St. Louis were entertained with a fight between a grizzly bear and a bull, which took place at the race-course near the city, in an inclosure to which admittance was granted at a dollar a head. Two thousand persons witnessed the sport, and a squad of Police was present to preserve order. A rope held by a man was attached to the fore-leg of each animal for the purpose of regulating the "currents" of the fight. The bear was the favorite of the betters; but when he had been pushed out of his cage into the presence of the bull, he greatly disconcerted them by rolling over and over in apparent fright, and refusing to come to the scratch. He showed himself a very craven bear, and was terribly punished by his adversary in the course of the dishonest and unnatural scuffle which followed.

Wendell Phillips, in one of his recent letters, writes: "Cursed be the soul of **Benjamin Franklin** for persuading people that the noblest of all human action was the saving of cents." This intemperance is all wrong. **Franklin** never said or taught that the noblest of human action is the saving of money. He taught that economy is better than reckless expenditure. His purpose was to teach and advise the common people. He was no transcendentalist like **Emerson** and some philosophers of the French and German schools. He did not address the educated few, but the ignorant many, teaching them that prudence and foresight were social virtues; for he knew that if the mass of mankind remain unimproved and unelevated, the civilization of the world will be never the better. Unlike the transcendental *doctrinaires*, **Franklin** began at the beginning, and laid his foundations on the ground, among the simpler ideas and morals of men. **Socrates** was also blamed for pitching his philosophy too low, and coming down to the vulgar logic and duty of life. It is not good to curse the soul of any man—even of the man who should say, like a fool, that money is better than principle. But **Franklin** was no fool; and he never said any such thing. In his eager distribution of curses we fear Mr. **Phillips** is getting a little too careless as to where they fall; he may be surprised by and by to find them coming home to roost.

Poor Meat.

There appears to be a superabundant supply of meat in the City markets this season, albeit the price remains as high as ever; but there is a general complaint about the quality of the article. A correspondent writes that "our markets are literally glutted with old and tough sheep and half-fattened swine that are not fit for dog meat, and our butchers' stands groan beneath the heaps of half-starved, tough, sickly-looking poultry, that every farmer's wife in the land would cast away as a repulsive nuisance. More than five thousand sheep, the same number of swine, and a thousand head of cattle of each weekly supply received at the New-York cattle yards are no more fit for human food than the 'bobs' that are confiscated by the Health Officers." In view of these facts, our correspondent wishes to know if the Board of Health cannot take some action in the premises and protect the public from the imposition practiced upon them by the butchers and drovers. These inquiries might better have been addressed to the Board of Health. So far as we are advised, their powers do not extend to the length of forbidding butchers to sell, or customers to consume, tough and diseased meat. But there is a great deal of truth in what our correspondent sets forth. A visit to the cattle yards, we think, would do more toward making converts to the system of vegetarianism than anything we can think of. What has become of the project which was initiated last Summer of bringing dressed meat to the City in the ventilated cars? The plan seemed excellent, and it ought not to fall through on account of the opposition of the butchers and drovers.

New Orleans City Finances—Interview with Gen. Hancock.

From the New Orleans Crescent, Dec. 29.

The sub-committee on city money, composed of Messrs. **P. S. Kramer**, **J. H. Pohlhaus**, and **E. Howard McCaleb**, called upon Gen. **Hancock** today in relation to the continued depreciation of the currency. The General informed them that he still had this matter under advisement, and would give it his serious attention in a short time. That he had been prevented and delayed from taking any action so far by other important questions which demanded his immediate investigation. The near approach of the election in Texas, disorders and expected troubles in different portions of this military district, the distribution of the forces under his command so far as to allay the fears of the people and prevent disturbances, had consumed the greater portion of his time heretofore. He also stated that recently he had been engaged upon our State finances, and in a few days hoped to be able to do something for the relief of our State officers now greatly inconvenienced by the non-payment of their salaries. He promised to do all in his power to restore our city currency, and remarked that before acting he would consult our most prominent and best experienced financiers, and be governed by the advice of our ablest citizens. That this was a subject of the gravest importance, and that he would carefully examine and thoroughly investigate every question connected with it before arriving at conclusions, and would avoid all rash and precipitate measures. In conclusion, he remarked that he would not lose sight of the people's distresses, and would do all in his power to relieve them.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WEEKLY CURRENCY REPORT.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 4.

During the week ending to-day there has been received at the Treasury Department from the Printing Division, $434,000 in fractional currency. The amount shipped for the same period was: To the United States Depository at Chicago, $62,000, and to the National Banks and others, $132,571. The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks reported to-day were, for circulating notes, $340,942,750; for deposits of public money, $37,817,950; total, $378,760,700. The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $74,770, making the total amount issued up to date, $305,560,931. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $5,726,955, leaving in actual circulation at this date, $299,833,976. The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $391,400. The receipts of Internal Revenue for the past week were $6,251,172, and for the fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of July, to date, $104,512,521.

TREASURY EXPENSES.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during the month of December to meet the requirements of the Government amounted, in round numbers, to the following sums: Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, $4,761,000; interest on the public debt, $8,300,000; war, $12,955,000; navy, $3,620,000; interior, pensions and Indians, $985,000; total, $30,621,000. The above amount does not include the sum issued in payment of the public debt.

CEREALS ADMITTED TO PORTUGAL DUTY FREE.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics reports that by the royal decree of Nov. 27 the imperial duty on foreign cereals in Portugal is temporarily done away with up to the 30th June, 1868; and until that date all vessels importing said cereals are exempted from tonnage dues proportional to the amount of cereals they import. This is in consequence of a shortness in the wheat crop.

SUPPORT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A financial difficulty has existed for some time past between the Register and Mayor of Washington with regard to payments for the support of the public schools. The Register, a radical Republican, refused to countersign the check for the payment of salaries of teachers in the white schools until checks were drawn by the Mayor (Conservative) for the payment of the full amount of the requisitions of the trustees of the public schools, making the sum of $42,559, all excepting $6,000 being on account of arrearages to the colored schools. This afternoon gentlemen irrespective of party brought about an accommodation. The Register drew three checks, namely: $6,000 on account of colored schools, proportion for the present year; $15,000 on account of arrearages to colored schools, and a check for $21,559, the balance of arrearages for colored schools, and $12,000 for salaries of teachers of white schools. The Mayor signed the last named check first, and the others on colored accounts afterward. The Mayor, it is said, thus gained his point with the Treasurer.

CHIEF OF BUREAU APPOINTED.

George S. Parker, of Boston, has been appointed Chief of the Division of Abandoned Property in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, *vice* **Samuel H. Kauffman**, resigned. Mr. **Parker** has been assistant to Mr. **Kauffman** for some years past in that office.

SPEAKER COLFAX'S RECEPTIONS.

The receptions of Speaker **Colfax** will commence on Friday evening, Jan. 17, and continue during the session every Friday evening thereafter.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. C. Sullivan, Commissary of Subsistence, has been designated as depot commissary at Atlanta, Ga., in addition to his other duties; Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. P. Cressy, Captain Third Cavalry, has been assigned to duty at Carlisle Barracks till March 1, and he will then rejoin his regiment; Brevet Maj. S. C. Green, Captain Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been ordered to his regiment; Capt. A. M. Brown, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is relieved from recruiting service and ordered to his regiment.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse is ordered to the *Dale*. Paymaster George Cochran is ordered to the *Potomac*. Paymaster James D. Murray is detached from the *Potomac* and ordered to settle accounts. Assistant Paymaster J. B. Redfield is detached from the *Dale* and ordered to settle his accounts.

The Relief of Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This matter will affect the future of our City, perhaps, more than anything else within the control of the present generation, and is a question which demands the attention of all who have the welfare and progress of this City at heart.

The increasing commerce of New-York requires more room, especially in the lower part of the City. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest either the extension of Church-street, say to the Battery, or the widening of Nassau-street from Wall-street to the Park. Either of these improvements would admit of one of the lines of cars which now converge at the Park being extended to the point of the island.

Now, the neighborhood of Fulton-street is the most crowded portion of Broadway. Let us look at the cause. There are no means for the market gardeners and others to cross the City between Chambers and Fulton streets; consequently the latter is rendered almost impassable. Now, why could we not avail of the space, which at present is of very little use, in the City Park. If the railing was removed, the space paved and made an open plaza, it would, I think, at once remove the worst part of Broadway. In this plaza there could be erected a handsome iron canopy for the accommodation of the numerous cars which now obstruct the intersection of Broadway and Park-row. This would not prevent the space being used for military reviews, &c.; on the contrary, I think it would then be better suited for that purpose.

In regard to the relief of the upper portion of Broadway. The day is fast approaching when something must be done, as it is manifest that trade in this part of the city is rapidly increasing. There is at present a vast amount of property in Elm-street, which hardly pays interest, whereas, within gunshot, Broadway stores command fabulous rents. Now suppose the City would buy up this Elm-street property, which could at present be done at comparatively low figures, widen the street say to 120 feet, and sell the ground to parties who will agree to erect only such buildings as will make the neighborhood suitable for businesses which at present are at the mercy of landlords, for want of more field.

Many may think these suggestions would cost too much money if carried out. My humble opinion is that if properly managed they would be money-making speculations, to say nothing of the benefit to the City, and the advance in value of the property affected.

At all events there are but two ways to look upon the question of the relief of Broadway: 1st. That something must be done; 2d. That it will never cost less than at present.

Pardon this encroachment upon your valuable space, and oblige,

PROGRESS.

Death of Prof. Gillespie.

At a meeting of the Faculty of Union College, held Jan. 3, 1868, President **Hickok** in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with deep sorrow of the unexpected death of our colleague, Prof. **Wm. M. Gillespie**: we mourn his loss as a cherished and valued associate of many years, as a man eminent in science and literary attainments, as a most efficient instructor, who had raised his department to the highest standing, and as an indefatigable officer of the Institution, whose place it will be difficult to supply; we remember his faithful services, we call to mind his unwearied devotion to the interests of the College, and we lament the loss which his death has occasioned to the cause of science and educational progress.

Resolved, That Professors **Jackson**, **Foster** and **Pearson** be appointed a committee to attend the funeral of Prof. **Gillespie**, in behalf of the Faculty of this Institution, and to present a copy of these resolutions to the wife and parents of the deceased, as a testimony of our most sincere sympathy with them in their great bereavement.

JONATHAN PEARSON, Secretary of the Faculty.
Union College, Jan. 3, 1868.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION IN 1867.

The Summer Exports—Petroleum, Gold, Silver, Grain—The Increase of New Productions—The New Year.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Dec. 30, 1867.

The year is closing, and before this letter is printed it will be 186⁸. Where I am the thermometer is scarcely below freezing point, the ground is not frozen, and the peach buds are gradually swelling. This reminds me that the life of Nature never ceases; its work is ever going on, and ever producing; ours is—

"Breve curriculum vitæ;"

but Nature is long, is constant, is faithful, and will bloom with new vigor over the grave of the human mortal. I am reminded of the constant and ever-producing work of Nature by a report from the Bureau of Statistics. That Bureau says nothing about Nature, and utters no sentiment which can be construed to mean a particle of feeling or of poetry, and yet it is an admonitory document upon all these topics. It simply tells how much we exported and imported; but, in telling that, it tells what the surplus production was, and in that we see the work of both Nature and Man. ADAM SMITH, in his *Wealth of Nations*, makes out that all wealth proceeds from labor. The old French economists made all wealth arise from land, and the Italians made it proceed from commerce. Now, neither of these are true, and all are true in a limited sense. The only merit of ADAM SMITH was in introducing labor, which had been neglected by the French and Italian economists, as an original element, into the theory of public economy; and, perhaps, more than in anything, in showing so beautifully the effects of the division of labor. But put men to work ever so hard in the air what can they produce? Nothing. The earth, the land, is the essential element of all production. Hence, the French were right. Now put men and earth together, till they pile up ten times more corn than is wanted there, what is it worth unless it can be carried away by commerce? Hence, the Italian school is right. Happily, our country has all these elements in most successful operation; and if we wish to offer the strongest argument for republican institutions, it will be found in this, that all these elements are free, elastic, and producing their utmost results. But I dwell not on this. I touch topics, and leave others to expand them. Let us, however, illustrate a little. Mr. DELMAR gives us the aggregate of four months' trade—from June 1 to Oct. 1—and it is very interesting to run out the lines, and see how nature and man have worked together in the past year. Of the domestic produce of the country, we exported to the value of $128,000,000—which, at that rate, would amount to near four hundred millions in a year. Remember that this is the dull, so-called stagnant year 1867, and the dullest part of it. It is a fit comment on the lamentation of the Secretary of the Treasury over the diminution of commerce and the want of reconstruction. If these imaginary evils had been half as great as the reactionary politicians represented them, the whole country would have been in an outcry of distress. The truth is, the industry of the country was never so prosperous, production never so great, and internal commerce was never developed at so rapid a rate. One of the curious and most pleasing facts is the continual development of new products. Take two or three striking examples. I wrote the first article on MCCORMICK's reaper in the West; and the new machinery of agriculture is now doing the work of hundreds of thousands of men, and we are now exporting agricultural implements to Europe, where they thought they brought everything of the kind to perfection.

Like sorghum, it is only ten or twelve years since that was introduced, and now Ohio, Indiana and Illinois make annually ten millions of gallons of sorghum molasses. We are making sorghum sugar now, but we don't export these things. Take next petroleum—coal oil. This has almost produced a revolution in trade. Mr. DELMAR gives us the following exportation of oil for the four months ending Oct. 1, 1867, viz.: Coal oils, (of all kinds,) 23,036,330 gallons; coal oils, (of all kinds,) value, $6,636,581.

If we suppose this to be continued for a year we have twenty millions of dollars exported in the form of coal oil! The whole product of the fisheries, in the same four months, upon the fish or oil, did not amount to half the value of petroleum exported in the same time.

Take another example—the precious metals. In 1847 we began to dig gold; four or five years ago we began to dig silver in Nevada. In the year 1867 the production of gold and silver, dug out of the ground, was at least one hundred millions of dollars. This being a native product we export it like other products. In four months we exported $29,819,911. We have exported but little the last two months, so that this rate will not continue during the year. In 1861 the total for the year was eighty-four millions. It will not be so much this year. Now, take agricultural implements, petroleum, gold and silver—not one of which, of American production, were exported twenty years ago—and you have an export of one hundred and five millions in a year of new productions. I might give other examples, but these fully illustrate the principle I lay down—that each year adds not only to the quantity, but to the number of our productions, a large part of which are exported to other countries.

But let us turn to articles which enter more largely into our household consumption, but which are yet exported in great quantities. The following is our export of food for four months:

	Quantity.	Value.
Indian corn, bushels	3,584,682	$4,124,539
Wheat, bushels	4,602,367	6,926,017
Flour, bbls	592,507	5,595,316
Rice, lbs	1,254,247	65,473
Other breadstuffs	....	934,956
Total value		$17,545,291

Now, the reader will see that this rate of exporting breadstuffs will amount to more than fifty millions per annum. But the exportation of breadstuffs is going on much more rapidly now than in Summer, and will probably keep on for a year. Europe is short of breadstuffs. It is a most fortunate thing that we had large crops, for the price of flour and corn is now very high, and poor families must find it hard to get along.

I have said nothing about tobacco and cotton, because I want to show how fast other products are coming to be of greater importance. Cotton can never be relatively of as much consequence as it once was. Railroads in India have cheapened India cotton, and before long African cotton will be cheaper than either. The American planter has, however, a hope. Cotton can be raised here, on good lands, at six cents per pound and at can be exported at ten. The greatest enemy of the cotton planter at present is the bad seasons and worms; but after a while there will be a series of good seasons. Nature works systematically. There have been two ideas in this country which have had an almost fatal influence on politics: One, that cotton is king; and the other, that slavery was necessary to it. Both were exceedingly shallow, but they lived and died, as other falsehoods do. There was another idea, that will soon disappear also, that foreign commerce is our chief commerce to be legislated for. In the aggregate of all commerce, foreign is fast relatively diminishing. We see, indeed, that the amount of exports and imports is increasing. It was more in 1866 than in any year, and so it will prosper in its due proportion; but it is small compared with the internal commerce of the country. We are building up our own markets on an immense scale; and the volume of products which go to them vastly exceed all which go to foreign countries.

And, now, as the new year is coming on, I send to my readers (and they are many) my hearty good wishes for a Happy New Year! Some of them know and remember me—though it be through the misty vale of distant memories. To them, and to all, I send my best wishes for their happiness here, and their safe entrance upon the green fields of Eden, where grows the Tree of Life.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

CHICAGO.

Statistics of the Old Year—Births, Deaths, Marriages, Divorces, Taxation, City Improvements, Education, Manufactures, Commerce, Newspapers, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1868.

The old year has passed away and the new one has dawned upon us. I take advantage of the quiet of the day to gather together some facts and figures relating to what we have been doing here in Chicago during the year 1867.

To begin with, the number of marriages celebrated in the city was about 3,700; in city and county, 4,120. The number of suits for divorce was 338; divorces granted, 209, or five per cent. of the marriages. An attempt was made about six months ago to secure, under the law, a record of the births in the city. This has been but partially successful, only 2,809 having been reported. Of these, 1,410 were males, and 1,399 females. The deaths during the year have been 4,605; of these, 2,784 were under five years of age. The deaths in 1866 were 5,925. The percentage of deaths compared with the population is about 2.09 per cent.

In point of taxation we are becoming quite metropolitan, and if our present "ring" continue in power much longer, New-York will not have much to boast of. The city levy already amounts to $13 on $1,000 on a full cash valuation of $192,249,644. In addition we pay a county tax of six mills on a dollar, a State tax of seven, and a township tax of about one. The aggregate is $3,339,642, an increase of over half a million since last year. Then add to this the Internal Revenue tax, and we have full $7,000,000 as our share of governmental burdens. And there is to be still further additions. Our local improvements are paid for by a levy upon the property benefited, or supposed to be. We don't get off short of about $10,000,000, and then we tax ourselves about the same amount for intoxicating liquors, retailed by 2,000 establishments. Chicago must, therefore, do some business to meet all these expenditures.

The Board of Public Works have expended $2,560,000 during the year, and constructed fourteen and one-half miles of sewerage, some of which were six feet in diameter. Four and a half miles of streets have been paved, and twenty-nine miles variously improved. Over thirty-one miles of sidewalks have been laid, twenty-three miles of water-pipe, and 697 lamp-posts erected. The entire cost of street improvements, up to this time, has been $10,500,000. Five new school buildings of the largest description, and most complete appointments, have been built during the year.

The estimated number of buildings erected in 1867 is 7,000. One architect puts it at 7,500, at a cost of $9,000,000. Some of the structures have been of the most elegant and costly description. Many of these are still incomplete. The most costly erection is an elevator, capable of storing 1,590,000 bushels, and to cost $400,000.

The commercial business of the year is estimated at from $300,000,000 to $320,000,000. Of this the wholesale trade comprises about two-thirds. Although Chicago would not be called a manufacturing city, yet her products in this line are set down at about $70,000,000, of which some $5,000,000 is composed of whisky and beer. It is supposed that the whisky item should be increased at least $2,500,000, for frauds on the bonded article sent abroad. The receipts of the railroads reporting here are not far from $12,000,000, and of our places of amusement $583,681. Our Police Department, which costs us something like $350,000, has not been idle. The number of arrests foot up 23,310, more than one in every ten of our population. Of these 3,039 were females. There have been 443 fires during the year, with a loss of $1,965,174, and insurance of $1,413,358.

We have received during the year 1,994,754 hogs, and shipped 872,496; 329,198 beeves, and shipped 203,580; and 188,863 sheep have been received. Of lumber and lathe, 950,000,000 feet have been received. The sales of dry goods are estimated at $30,000,000, groceries at $35,000,000, hardware at $20,000,000, boots and shoes at $15,000,000, and clothing at $10,000,000.

This is a brief summary of our doings during the year that has just closed. It shows a very satisfactory condition of things.

OUR NEWSPAPERS.

There has recently been an important improvement in the weekly Press, at least of this City, beside an addition to its numbers. We have now five large eight-page religious papers, having a heavy aggregate circulation. The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist) heads the list, and has a circulation of some 30,000. The *Standard*, late *Christian Times*, (Baptist,) having absorbed its Michigan and Indiana contemporaries, follows with something like 15,000. The new paper, the *Advance*, has probably 10,000 or 12,000, and the *Presbyterian* (Old School) and the *Christian Freeman* (Free-Will Baptist,) have from 3,000 to 4,000 each. There is a large miscellaneous list. The *New Republic*, temperance, issues about 2,000. Temperance people always did permit their papers to languish, without an adequate support. Almost every trade and business has an organ devoted to its interests, so that we have forty weekly and monthly issues of all kinds. Of the dailies the *Tribune* still stands at the head in circulation and influence, although it is so much governed by personal pecuniary interest that it is waning in the regards of the better part of community. The *Times* follows in amount of circulation, but its uncertain moods has also impaired its influence, and efforts are now being made to get the capital stock of "The *Age* Company," incorporated last Winter, subscribed. The *Republican* and *Journal* continue on in the even tenor of their way, without any positive character or strength. The *Evening Post* has had a recent accession to its editorial corps, in the person of Dr. RAY, who established the character of the *Tribune*, and was mainly instrumental in raising it from bankruptcy to a commanding position. Almost every foreign language represented among us has its paper—French, Italian, Swede, German, Dutch, Norwegian, *Irish*, and even Hebrew—so that our periodical literature is probably as varied and heterogeneous as that of any other city in the world. But one thing we lack. That is a literary magazine of a high order. Several attempts have been made to sustain one, but they have all proved failures, and I presume we shall have to rely upon New-York and Boston for some years to come. Philadelphia does not appear to be much more successful in this line than Chicago, having succeeded in nothing except its fashion-plated magazines.

By the way, we have recently had a decided accession to our scholarship, in the person of Prof. BOISE, who has accepted the Greek Chair in Chicago University. He is justly regarded as one of the best Greek scholars in the country. He comes from the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor.

Steamboat Explosion on the Chesapeake.

From the Baltimore Sun, Jan. 4.

The steamer *Highland Light*, Capt. DUNGAN, of the Individual Enterprise line, left at 7 A. M. yesterday for Annapolis and Miles River, with a number of passengers on board, and at 8:30, when about one mile north of the Seven Foot Knoll, her steam chimney suddenly collapsed, enveloping all those who unfortunately happened to be in the vicinity of the boiler or on the lower between-deck in a dense cloud of steam. The chimney was entirely blown out, forcing its way upward and through the smoke-stack, going overboard. Mr. JOHN CLARK, the Chief Engineer, was slightly scalded, and ten colored persons, four passengers and six belonging to the boat, were more or less scalded, one of whom has since died, and several others are not expected to recover. The explosion caused great commotion among the passengers, but Capt. DUNGAN soon restored order, and all on board went to work with a will in rendering relief to the unfortunate sufferers by the explosion. As soon as the accident occurred, the anchor of the *Highland Light* was let go, and she remained enveloped in the dense fog which prevailed until about 11 o'clock, when the steamer *Champion*, Capt. GRIFFIN, which had been delayed on her trip down, came in sight, and took her in tow, and brought her into port. Capt. DUNGAN had his wrist badly sprained. The following is the list of the injured: JOHN CLARK, white, engineer, scalded on both hands; WILLIAM PRICE, second fireman, fatally scalded; DANIEL WHITE, second cook, WILLIAM BANKS and JAMES KELSO, waiters, scalded seriously; A. CHEW, steward, severely scalded; LOUISA JENNINGS, chambermaid, and JAMES DASHIELDS, cook, slightly scalded; MITCHELL MAXWELL, passenger, badly scalded; JOHN W. ADAMS, CHARLES H. THOMAS and J. BROOKS, all colored passengers, were also badly scalded. The colored fireman, WILLIAM PRICE, while being conveyed to the infirmary, was discovered to be dying, and orders were given to carry him to his residence, before reaching which, however, he breathed his last.

SHOOTING OF JUDGE BUSTEED.

The Immediate Circumstances of the Attempted Assassination—Public Feeling in Mobile over the Affair.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser & Register, Dec. 29.

Judge BUSTEED, of the United States District Court, was suddenly and unexpectedly attacked and shot yesterday by Mr. L. V. B. MARTIN, District-Attorney. From eye-witnesses we gather the following regarding the immediate circumstances of the shooting:

About 9:30 yesterday morning Judge BUSTEED crossed the street directly from the Battle House toward the Custom-house. Mr. MARTIN was standing in front of one of the granite blocks at the southern entrance of the Custom-house, facing the street, and as Judge BUSTEED placed his foot upon the curbstone of the sidewalk, MARTIN leveled a revolver and fired at him, the ball striking just below the breastbone and knocking him down. He fell backward, outside of the pavement, with one foot lying thereon, and MARTIN then advanced and deliberately fired two more shots, one of them striking the right leg below the knee and passing up into the thigh, several inches above the knee, whence it was afterward extracted by the surgeons. The affair, of course, created immense excitement on the streets in the neighborhood of the occurrence, and we doubt whether the dastardly assassin could have safely passed through the excited crowds that thronged Royal-street for several hours after the affair. The wounded man was conveyed to the office formerly occupied by Dr. NOTT, on St. Francis-street, and afterward to his room in the Battle House, and was attended by Drs. KETCHUM and GILMORE; perhaps other physicians assisted. It was found that the wound in the stomach, which was at first supposed to be fatal, was not necessarily so, and his condition is considered by his physicians highly favorable. His pulse is strong and regular, and he suffers very little pain from his wounds.

From the earliest days of the appointment of Mr. MARTIN to his office, the relations between the Judge and himself have been the reverse of cordial. And considering the relations between the present and last Grand Juries of the United States Court and the District-Attorney, it is not easy to see how any Judge on that bench could hold other relations to him. It is a matter of public notoriety that the Grand Jury of the last term presented Mr. MARTIN in numerous cases for extortion from citizens under color of Government libels and other suits; and it is known by Judge BUSTEED's friends that Mr. MARTIN owed it to him that he was not criminally indicted for these outrages and official offences, instead of being prosecuted. The Grand Jury, now in session, (composed of picked men of the Mobile community,) it is also known have found ten or more true bills against the District-Attorney for similar offences. These indictments had to be disposed of at this term, and pending an order to compel the District-Attorney to refund certain portions of his extortionate gains, Judge BUSTEED expressed himself from the bench very strongly and harshly on the conduct of Mr. MARTIN, a public officer in his court. Mr. MARTIN took his hat and left the court, and next morning, at 9 o'clock, meeting the Judge on his way to open his court, he opened fire on him with a revolver, without word or warning, and continued to fire at him, even after he fell, until he was stopped by the bystanders. He plainly meant to kill him after a night's reflection—to kill an unarmed man—in brief, to assassinate him. It remains to be said that the public indignation against this cowardly act was excited to the highest pitch. Judge BUSTEED had many friends here, and the entire public had lately felt its gratitude strongly stirred for him by several acts of distinguished service on the bench. Mr. MARTIN is an Alabamian by birth and raising, and that is all. He belongs to the Radical sect of politicians, and although of Confederate affinities during the war, he took the iron-clad oath of office when he was appointed United States Attorney. This, in addition to the notorious belief in the public mind that he had, under color and power of his office, preyed upon the pockets of citizens in shameless extortions, has made the man unpopular and shunned in this community.

Another Account of the Affair.

From the Mobile Times, Dec. 29.

Judge BUSTEED left the Battle House to proceed to his office in the Custom-house, and had nearly reached the sidewalk in front of the latter place, when, without warning, MARTIN commenced shooting at him. MARTIN had been standing on the southwest corner of Royal and St. Francis streets, and seeing the Judge cross the street, walked rapidly towards BUSTEED. He fired his first shot before the Judge saw him. The first shot was the one that lodged in the breast, and the force of the ball knocked the Judge down. He fell in the gutter, and his assailant fired the other two shots at him, one of which failed in hitting him, and the other entered the right leg below the knee, and passed up through the leg above the knee. At the moment when MARTIN was cocking his pistol preparatory to taking a fourth shot, Mr. W. W. D. TURNER, United States Commissioner, rushed up and seized him by the throat. MARTIN had not spoken a word, but recognizing TURNER, he attempted to shoot him but failed, owing to the interference of another gentleman whose name we have not discovered, and who wrenched his pistol from his hand. It is a Colt's revolver, and carries a heavy ball. The attempted murderer was turned over to the hands of Officers SCOTT and BRESSINGHAM, and by them taken to the guard-house, where he is now in confinement. The Judge behaved with the utmost coolness, and only remarked, after being helped to his feet by Col. HARRY MAURY, that he had been shot. With the assistance of Col. MAURY he walked to the office of Dr. NOTT, where his wounds were examined, by Dr. GILMORE.

The general impression among all who had witnessed the scene, was that it was a most cowardly attempt at murder, and that Judge BUSTEED was attacked without warning and was not allowed the smallest chance for his life. If MARTIN had not been carried without delay to the guardhouse, it is probable that he would have been lynched.

The prisoner is understood to have had very bitter feelings toward Judge BUSTEED for some time back. Yesterday the prisoner approached the Judge in the Custom-house, and in an excited tone, said, "Judge BUSTEED, I wish to see you." The Judge replied, "I am here, and can see you now." MARTIN said, "No, Sir; Judge BUSTEED, I wish to see you on the street," to which the Judge replied, "I do my business in my office and not on the street." MARTIN said "Sir, I shall see you on the street." Judge BUSTEED is a man of great personal courage, and gave himself no alarm about this threat, proceeding in his usual cool way with his affairs, and taking no precautions for protection or defence. He does not appear to have been armed at the time of the assault upon him, and was unable to make any defence. When taken into custody, Mr. MARTIN is reported to have said that the difficulty between him and BUSTEED is one of long standing, and that he had notified the Judge to arm himself and be prepared to meet him. If the Judge was not armed Mr. MARTIN says that it was his own fault.

About ten minutes before the shooting Mayor WITHERS met Mr. MARTIN and asked him some questions in relation to official matters before the Court. He received some information from that gentleman and immediately passed on. Having been accosted by Col. MAURY, he stopped on the corner to converse with that gentleman. Mr. MARTIN's manner at the time Mayor WITHERS spoke to him was cool and collected, and neither Gen. WITHERS nor Col. MAURY had the slightest idea that there was a difficulty between him and Judge BUSTEED. Neither of them saw the Judge, and the first intimation of what was going on that they had was hearing the first pistol shot in front of the Custom-house.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Mayor's Court, Mayor HORTON proceeded to the guardhouse where District-Attorney MARTIN was confined. Mr. MARTIN, acting on the advice of his counsel, waived an examination, and Sheriff GRANGER conveyed Mr. MARTIN to the jail, where he is now confined. He will remain under close confinement, as a matter of course, until Judge BUSTEED is sufficiently recovered to preclude all idea of danger from his wounds.

Mr. Howard's Report in the Case of Secretary Stanton.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 3.

The Senate Military Committee referred the President's Message concerning Mr. STANTON's suspension to Senator HOWARD, for examination. He has been engaged on this work during the holiday recess, and will submit his report to the committee at its first meeting, next week. How long a time the committee will occupy in considering it, cannot now be told. When they have reached a conclusion, the matter will be laid before the Senate in secret session.

Mr. HOWARD's report is long, and is moreover a strong legal document. It reviews the President's message in detail, and shows that as a whole it was unfair and unjust to Mr. STANTON, and in some important particulars absolutely false. It will not be denied that Mr. STANTON opposed the Tenure-of-Office law, believing it unconstitutional; but his reply to the President's argument on this point is that the bill having become a law in the proper manner, it was just as much binding upon the Secretary of War as upon any other individual. The President's strong point was on the New-Orleans business, and under this head Mr. HOWARD will, it is understood, put the case in a rather bad light for Mr. JOHNSON. The dispatch of July 26th from Gen. BAIRD to Mr. STANTON, is furnished by the President, as follows:

> "A Convention has been called, with the sanction of Gov. WELLS, to meet here on Monday. The Lieutenant-Governor and city authorities think it unlawful, and propose to break it up by arresting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I could not countenance or permit such action without instructions from the President. Please instruct me by telegraph."

The President, it will be remembered, with this as his text, wrote at length as to what he might have done if this dispatch, which he says was withheld from him for eleven days, had been communicated at once, and bases his position on the assertion that Gen. BAIRD asked immediate instructions, and that the situation was such that prompt orders should have been given him. The facts, as Mr. HOWARD finds them, are that BAIRD did not ask for any immediate instructions, but that the words "at once," in the last line of his dispatch, have been interpolated. Gen. BAIRD wrote the next day that peace was so much for the interest of the country that he had not anticipated an outbreak. Mr. STANTON explains that as nobody expected a riot, and as Gen. BAIRD had said he would prevent any interference with the delegates, no immediate instructions appeared necessary; and that as the riot did take place on the next day, the time for instructions had then passed, and there seemed no necessity for sending the dispatch in question to the President at all, unless he called for all the papers. Mr. HOWARD states this part of his summing up in very strong terms, and impliedly, at least, charges the President with garbling Gen. BAIRD's dispatch to bolster up his case.

Shocking Drowning Accident—A Woman's Desperate and Fruitless Struggle for Life.

From the London (Ont.) Free Press, Dec. 31.

It is our painful duty this morning to record the death of a young girl named ADELAIDE COBBS, which took place yesterday forenoon. She resided with her parents in the village of Petersville, and had been engaged by a Mrs. MEYERS, of Westminster, to go to her house to sew all day. She left home about 8 o'clock in the morning, and thought to make a short cut by crossing the ice at a point about half a mile below "The Forks." But she had not advanced more than twenty yards out, when the treacherous ice gave way beneath her, and she fell through in four or five feet of water. The current being strong at that side of the river, the ice was not more than half an inch in thickness. Every effort, therefore, to recover herself only widened the breach first made, the ice crumbling in pieces around her. Still she kept her head above water, and shrieked for assistance; but the obscurity of the place—a vacant flat on one side, and a hill shutting out the view on the other—rendered her cries for help for more than an hour unheard. At length a young lad, hearing her screams, went to the brow of the hill, and seeing her struggling in the water, gave the alarm, and soon some men were on the spot. One of them, procuring some fence rails, walked with them from the Westminster side, but before he could reach her he also broke through, and was with difficulty rescued. Several other attempts were made, but each failed, and then, at 10:30 o'clock, a messenger went to the Chief of Police, and asked for aid and a boat. Several persons left for the scene, and on reaching it found three soldiers of the Fifty-third engaged in making a raft with boards; but on seeing men approaching on the other side, bearing a small canoe, the soldiers abandoned the work. The boatmen were too late; the poor girl—her voice growing fainter and fainter, so that at last it could scarcely be distinguished by those on shore—after two or three despairing wails, which pierced the hearts of those who heard them, drooped her head and yielded up the spirit. The fearful struggle against death had been of three hours' duration, through all of which time her head and neck had remained above water. She was therefore not drowned in the proper meaning of the word, not suffocated by complete immersion, but her whole system had become thoroughly chilled and benumbed by the intense cold to which she had been so long exposed.

The Right of Naturalized Citizens.

The following letter from Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire was read at a meeting in Manchester a few nights since:

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 30, 1867.

WALTER COBY, ESQ.: Your letter of the 27th inst., inviting me to be present at the meeting to be holden JAN. 1, to consider the rights of our naturalized citizens in foreign countries, has come to hand. It would give me great pleasure to attend your meeting did not other duties intervene to prevent. Permit me to say, however, that I am fully in sympathy with the objects you have in view, and regard it as one of great national importance. If the English Government is harrassed and endangered by factions, it has given reason from centuries of outrage and oppression, inflicted upon a brave and generous people, a people who have given to England the greatest number among her poets, her orators and statesmen. Justice demands redress from such wrongs. The American Congress cannot compromise the Government by attempting to shield her citizens who have violated the laws or struck at the existence of a foreign government; but it is the paramount duty of Congress to protect the rights of our citizens and the honor of the nation against every violation of those rights and that honor by a foreign power. The old claim of inalienable citizenship and perpetual allegiance, set up by some European governments, is repudiated by the spirit of modern international law, and must be resisted. The subject of your meeting is now before the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the Senate, and will, I can assure you, receive a careful and just consideration at their hands. Hoping that your gathering may be a grand success, I remain,

Very truly, your obedient servant,

J. W. PATTERSON.

General Grant's Letter to Mr. Stewart.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 3.

A statement, originating in a Connecticut Copperhead paper, is going the rounds of the Press to the effect that Mr. A. T. STEWART, of New-York, is in receipt of a long private letter from Gen. GRANT, in regard to his recent nomination by the late Cooper Institute mass meeting. "He accepts the resolutions," says the New-Haven *Register*, "authorizing the committee to push forward his claims for the Presidency." It is added that the letter will soon be published.

We happen to know that the letter addressed by Gen. GRANT to Mr. STEWART, referred to by the New-Haven paper, contained no allusion to the Presidency, or to the Cooper Institute meeting, or to politics. As Gen. GRANT does not expect to be elected President of New-York City, it would be idle for him to accept a nomination for that office. His letter to Mr. STEWART was wholly personal to that gentleman, and as the public have no interest in it we presume Mr. STEWART will not furnish a copy of it to the Press.

The Wardrobe of Mrs. Lincoln.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal, Jan. 4.

Mr. BRADY, of New-York, the agent for the sale of Mrs. LINCOLN's wardrobe and personal effects, announces that he will offer those famous articles for sale in this city, at Remington's Hall, on Tuesday next. The garments and jewelry of the widow of the lamented President will be on exhibition during the day and evening, and cards of admission can be obtained for the moderate consideration of twenty-five cents each—all accruing proceeds being placed at the disposition of Mrs. LINCOLN.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR.—We are told by a dispatch this morning that PETER CAGGER, JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., and other friends of Gov. SEYMOUR, were conferring with the latter at Albany, yesterday, with a view of inducing him to reconsider his determination not to be a candidate for Presidential nomination. The dispatch adds that probably Mr. SEYMOUR will "place himself in the hands of his friends."—*Troy Times, Jan. 4.*

Board of Aldermen—Final Session of the Board for 1867.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SHANNON in the Chair.

The annual report of the Corporation Counsel for 1867 was received and ordered to be printed. The Corporation Counsel calls attention to the fact that two very important law suits have been decided in favor of the City—one being the Columbian Insurance case, and the other the case of the Banks against the City for the recovery of taxes collected on their stock. The result in the latter case has been that $418,819 54 have been already paid over to the Tax Commissioners by the banks, and that about $1,000,000 more will shortly be handed over.

The following shows the amount of work done in the Corporation Counsel's Department during the year:

Number of actions commenced, 1,076; number of cases tried, 409; number of cases argued at General Term and Court of Appeals, 39; number of motions heard at Special Term, 58; number of judgments entered against Corporation, 34; amount of judgements, $287,132 36; number of opinions furnished, 90; number of official communications sent, 278; number of actions disposed of, 143; number of suits argued or tried, but still pending, 446; number of suits still pending, 1,270.

The amount of judgments obtained against the City in 1864 was $1,533,347 68; in 1865, $416,328 17; in 1866, $348,670 46. Of the judgements obtained last year, $86,913 42 were for advertising; $71,920 87 for riot damage claims, and $18,674 56 for personal injuries.

After transacting some routine business, the Board appointed the usual committees to wait on the Mayor and the Board of Councilmen, to inform them that the Board was about to adjourn *sine die*, and passed the usual complimentary resolutions to the President, clerks and reporters of the Board.

The President, Mr. JOSEPH SHANNON, then made a short farewell address to his colleagues, and at 4 P. M. the Board of Aldermen for 1867 adjourned *sine die*.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, the President in the chair.

After adopting a resolution to pave William-street with Nicolson pavement, and a number of up-town streets with Belgian pavement, the Board adjourned to 10 A. M. on Monday.

The Building Operations in this City—Order from Superintendent Kennedy.

The following order was issued from Police Headquarters for the guidance of the Metropolitan Police in making up the report of all new or unfinished buildings at present going up in this City:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 523.—Captain ———, Precinct: You will make report to this office on 27th inst., as follows: Of all buildings completed for occupancy within your precinct during the year 1867; whether the building was commenced in that year or previously. Also, of all buildings remaining unfinished within your precinct on the 31st day of December, 1867. You will classify the several structures, separately, and as follows: 1. Public buildings (designating use intended.) 2. Houses of worship (designating the denomination.) 3. Stores and warehouses (giving approximate dimensions of each.) 4. First-class dwellings (not less than three stories high.) 5. Dwelling houses less than three stories high. 6. Tenement houses (for accommodation of more than three families.) 7. Manufactories, workshops, &c., (with approximate dimensions.) You will report the finished edifices in one list and the unfinished in another; and each class separately; giving the location of each by street and number, and stating whether constructed in whole or part of stone, brick or wood.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.—The Board of Directors of the German Society held a meeting at the agency of the society, No. 5 Battery-place, Mr. BISSINGER occupying the chair. From the reports submitted, it appeared that, of the 10,290 immigrants landed at this port during the past month, 5,654 were Germans, the majority of whom arrived in 16 vessels from the ports of Bremen and Hamburg. During the same period of last year, the number of German immigrants amounted to only 4,044; in 1865, 7,898; in 1864, 2,425; in 1863, 2,185; in 1862, 2,696. Of the whole number of German immigrants landed at this port since the 1st of January, 1867, amounting to 241,354—115,829 were Germans. The Relief Committee during December expended $750 among destitute and poor immigrants, and $1,800 were appropriated to be used for the same purpose during the present month. The receipts of the society for contributions, diplomas, &c., for one month, amounted to $3,245; the expenses were $1,174. A balance of $9,704 remained in the treasury for current expenses. The assets of the society amount to $36,000. Several new members were elected.

THE GERMAN SINGERS.—A delegation representing the German musical and vocal organizations of this city and vicinity, composed of Mr. CLASSEN, of the Liederkranz; BAUHAHN, of the Sing-Academie; CARTHUSER, of the Williamsburgh Arion; ERBE, of the Beethoven Maennerchor, and MACHOLD, of the Suavian Sængerbund, left yesterday for Philadelphia, to attend a convention of the musical and vocal organizations of New-York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, with a view to organize the North-eastern German Singers' Union, and to frame a constitution for its government, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a convention held during the Philadelphia Sængerfest last Summer. When the work has been completed the statutes will be submitted to the various singer organizations in the Eastern States, and measures will then also be taken for a local centralization of the singers' organizations of this city and vicinity.

CHESS.—The annual tournament of the New-York Chess Club for the present season will be inaugurated at the Club-rooms, University Buildings, to-morrow afternoon at 2 P. M., and play will be continued each succeeding afternoon and evening. Among the names of the contestants already entered for the affray are those of nearly all our most skillful amateurs, the lists being still open to all players on payment of an entrance fee of $2. The tournament will be of the handicap order, each player—where a difference of force is supposed to exist—giving or receiving such odds as may be agreed upon between the contestants or awarded by the Umpire. It is further agreed that each player shall contend two games against every other player, and that the respective prizes shall be awarded to the winners of the greatest number of games. The first game between Messrs. STANLEY and MACKENZIE, will be played on Wednesday next.

THE EXCISE BOARD AND THE MAYOR.—During yesterday Mayor HOFFMAN granted licenses to sell liquor to AARON BROWNING, of No. 19 Broome-street, who proceeded to sell liquors during the afternoon. The Thirteenth Precinct Police arrested him at 5 P. M. on the ground that he was selling liquor without a license from the Excise Board. As the Police Courts were closed for the day the prisoner was locked up for the night. JOHN NUNNERY, of No. 209 Seventh-avenue, was also licensed yesterday by Mayor HOFFMAN, but he was not arrested up to a late hour last night.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' BALL.—The telegraphers will hold their annual ball at the New-York Assembly Rooms on the 24th inst. From the successful and pleasant manner in which all former *soirees* have passed off, an exceedingly pleasant time may be anticipated. The gentlemen forming the various committees, who have the matter in hand, will leave nothing undone to make the affair *the* ball of the season. Tickets can be had at the various telegraph offices.

ISSUE OF TAVERN AND EXCISE LICENSES.—The Mayor, yesterday morning, issued licenses for the sale of liquor by retail, under the ordinance recently adopted by the Common Council, to AARON BROWNING, of No. 19 Broome-street, and JOHN NUNNERY, of No. 209 Seventh-avenue. The sum of $50 was charged for each license. The license merely states that the party holding it is licensed to sell liquor in quantities less than five gallons for the period of one year from date.

HEAVY ROBBERY BY A CAR PICKPOCKET.—Yesterday morning as Mr. HENRY KREPPS, dealer in picture frames at No. 434 Broome-street, was riding down town in a Broadway and University-place car, he had his pocket cut open by dexterous pickpockets, who obtained possession of his pocket-book, containing $1,123 in money. No trace of the thieves has yet been obtained.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO INDIA.—On Tuesday next the missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions will sail for India. A large and interesting farewell meeting was held on Friday evening, and was addressed by Rev. Drs. MCLEOD, LOWRIE and HERRON, and Mr. GEO. H. STUART. A similar meeting was held in Philadelphia last evening at Rev. Dr. WYLIE's Church, Broad-street.

SWORD EXERCISE FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.—Adjt.-Gen. MARION announces in recent General Orders, that the system of sword exercise prepared Capt. M. J. O'ROURKE, has been adopted for the use of the National Guard of the State of New-York, by order of the Commander-in-Chief. This decision will put an end to much discussion and dispute.

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.—The Executive Committee of the Central Grant Club met at their headquarters, Astor House, yesterday afternoon, and organized by electing Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR Chairman, JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. H. SHELDON and GEO. H. MACKAY Secretaries. After some other business the Committee adjourned to meet subject to the call of the chair.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—BERNARD FOLEY, a brakeman employed by the Hudson River Railroad, was severely and dangerously injured yesterday afternoon by being crushed between two cars as he was endeavoring to "couple," at the Thirtieth-street depot. He was removed to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

EPIPHANY SERVICES.—To-morrow morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, the celebration of the Epiphany will take place at Zion Church (Bishop SOUTHGATE). At 10 A. M., there will be prayer and Holy Communion and at 7½ o'clock an evening service by the choir.

ANTI-GAMBLING SOCIETY.—A meeting of this organization was announced to be held last evening, at the Cooper Institute, but in consequence of the non-attendance of the President, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who was absent from the City, an adjournment was ordered until further notice.

APPROVAL OF AUCTIONEERS' BONDS, &C.—Col. CHARLES JOLINE has been appointed by the State Comptroller Agent in the Metropolitan District for the approval of auctioneers' bonds and returns. Col. JOLINE can be found, as heretofore, in the Mayor's office.

LESSONS FROM EDEN.—Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Pastor of the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York, will lecture this evening on "Lessons from Eden," in the Tabernacle, Jersey City.

THE LICENSE BUREAU.—The City Marshal reports 396 licenses granted during the past week, for which $2,928 was received.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

WEEK OF PRAYER IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—Union prayer meetings will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, commencing at 4 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, South Fourth-street, corner of Sixth. On Monday evening there will be preaching in the South Third-street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN of New-York. On Tuesday evening the Rev. Dr. THOMAS, of Brooklyn, will preach in the First Baptist Church. Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., will preach in the New England Congregational Church on Wednesday evening. On Thursday evening Rev. E. S. ANDREWS, D. D., will preach in the South Fifth-street Methodist Church. On Friday evening a general missionary meeting will be held in the lecture room of the Lee-avenue Reformed Dutch Church.

FERRY-BOAT COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER.—The Harlem ferry-boat *Sylvan Stream* collided with the old Grand-street ferry-boat *Oneida* about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, near the New-York slip of the latter, during a dense fog. The guard-beam of the *Oneida* was cut through by the collision, but the *Sylvan Stream* sustained little or no damage. Much excitement was occasioned among the passengers of both boats by the casualty but they all escaped injury. It was found necessary to lay up the *Oneida* after she landed her passengers in Williamsburgh.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.—At the Police Court yesterday, before Justice CORNWELL, CHARLES F. APHEN, who keeps a grocery store corner of Pearl and Concord streets, was charged with having sold whisky without license. The chief witnesses were an officer who found whiskey and ale on the premises and a man named EGAN, who swore that he had frequently paid APHEN for drink bought there. The jury committed the prisoner, and he was fined $50.

LARCENIES.—THOMAS RYAN, aged 28, was arrested last evening by Officer WILSON, who charged him with having stolen a gold watch, value $30, from PETER LANGAN, No. 70 Degraw-street. Justice DELEVAN held him for examination.... ROSE BAGLEY, aged 16, was arrested late on Friday evening by Officer BOWERS, Fortieth Precinct, charged with having stolen a shawl valued at $10 from THOMAS BAGLEY, No. 10 Kent-avenue. She was held for examination.

FIRE-ARM INVENTION.—A Brooklyn man, Mr. BETHEL BURTON, has invented what he claims to be an improvement on the Springfield rifled musket, by making it a breech-loader. The construction is simple; the gun is loaded by one motion of a little rotatory lever, the shell deposited, and gun cocked by two simple motions, making only three simple motions for the whole act of loading and firing. The inventor boasts it can be fired for ever.

ARREST FOR ASSAULT.—Officers SPELLMAN and LAWSON, Forty-third Precinct, arrested yesterday WM. SCANLAN, THOS. SMITH and EPHRAIM SLARB, on a charge of being concerned in the assault upon JOHN SULLIVAN, for which a man named KIRKPATRICK was arrested, as reported in a recent issue of the TIMES. They were held for examination.

ACCIDENT.—About half-past six yesterday evening, while passing near the foot of Fulton-street, JOHN KARNS was knocked down by a Flushing car, and had one of his legs badly bruised. He was taken to his home, No. 84 Fulton-street.

AN ABSCONDING SERVANT GIRL.—Mrs. HEIDELBERG, residing at No. 9 South-third-street, E. D., reports that her servant girl absconded yesterday with clothing, window-shades and silver spoons to the value of $80. The girl only arrived here from Germany last week.

POLICE ARRESTS.—During the past week the Police have arrested 353 persons—40 on the 28th; 7 the 29th; 53 the 30th; 62 the 31st; 73 Jan. 1; 64 Jan. 2, and 45 Jan. 3.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.—DAVID A. HOPKINS, a well-known citizen and for many years in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, who was arrested on a charge of incest on Friday evening, was yesterday taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, and admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear for examination on Thursday next. Mr. HOPKINS alleges that the charge was trumped up by his wife, against whom he was about instituting proceedings for divorce.

SUFFERED DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—A man named JAMES MERLEVY, employed in the branch shop of the Union Car-wheel Company, died suddenly about 12 o'clock on Friday night, at his house, No. 359 South Seventh-street, Jersey City. Deceased had been on a spree since New Year's morning, and going home early on Friday evening, remarked that he did not feel well. He soon after retired, and died at midnight. Coroner WARREN will hold an inquest.

ROBBED.—Yesterday morning a female domestic, who had taken service the day before in the family of WALTER FRAZEE, corner of Jersey and Railroad avenues, Jersey City, was found to be missing, as was also a considerable amount of property, consisting of clothing and provisions.

DROPPED DOWN DEAD.—Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, held an inquest last evening on the body of MICHAEL EAGAN, of New-York, who dropped down dead on Friday afternoon, while passing along in front of St. Mary's Hospital. A verdict of death from disease of the heart was rendered.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.
Cramwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Loss of Smell Regained.—Test WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR, free, at No. 170 Chatham-square, and No. 796 3d-av., New-York. All piles cured radically; test PAIN PAINT, free, at No. 170 Chatham-square, and No. 796 3d-av., New-York.

At Lowest Manufacturers' Prices.—POLLAK & SON'S warranted Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar-holders at their stores, Nos. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., and 27 John, near Nassau. Repairing done. Boiling $1.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton-st.—The finest Wedding Cards in the city, Monograms, Note Papers, and Envelopes.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

MELROSE—GILLESPIE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, JOHN MELROSE, of Melrose, Roxburyshire, Scotland, to MARY GILLESPIE, of this City. No cards.

☞ California papers please copy.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 4, after a short illness, LYDIA, only daughter of Jacob and Harriet P. Anthony, aged 7 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Tuesday morning, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BUSH.—On Friday, Jan. 3, JAMES W., only son of George W. and Amy R. Bush, aged 3 years, 8 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 38 Perry-st., without further invitation.

CORT.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 4, MARY ELLA, daughter of William K. and Charlotte A. Cort, aged 1 year and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 304 West 30th-st.

LASAK.—SARAH SEAMAN, wife of Edgar F. Lasak.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 57 East 4th-st., on Monday, at 2 P. M.

GREGAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 4, at his residence, No. 742 6th-av., THOMAS GREGAN, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

POTTER.—Departed this life suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 4, JAMES POTTER, native of the Parish of Ardee, County Louth, Ireland.

For further particulars see Tuesday's papers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DAILY STAR.
THE DAILY STAR. THE DAILY STAR.
SUCCESSOR TO
THE OLD SUN.
PUBLISHED BY
THE OLD REPORTERS OF THE SUN,
THE OLD EDITORS OF THE SUN,
THE OLD COMPOSITORS OF THE SUN.
PRICE ONE CENT.
OFFICE, NO. 5 TRYON-ROW.
NEWS BOYS WANTED.
NEWS BOYS WANTED.
MONDAY MORNING, NO. 11 FRANKFORT-ST.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Treasurer of this Society gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following generous subscriptions since the last published statement, in aid of the good work which the institution has on hand.

Thomas H. Faile	$100	Darling, Griswold & Co	$100
Wm. M. Tweed	100	D. Groesbeck & Co.	100
Peter B. Sweeney	100	Samuel J. Tilden	100
Mrs. Osgood	100	R. L. & A. Stuart	100
W. Watts Sherman	100	W. & J. O'Brien	100
G. R. Jackson, Burnet & Co.	100	Greenleaf, Norris & Co.	50
Samuel S. Sands & Co.	50	Hallgarten & Co.	50
Madame Otto	50	E. H. Van Schaick	25
Officer Thomas	6	Sheridan Shook	25
Ball, Black & Co.	50	Geo. W. McLean	10
Mrs. Mary Pell	50	Richard O'Gorman	10
Mrs. John Walker	5	Nicholas Ludlum	25

JOHN B. MURRAY, Treasurer.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ZION CHURCH, (BISHOP SOUTHGATE'S) Madison-av., corner 38th-st. SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., Morning Prayers and Holy Communion; 7½ P. M., Evening Prayers and sermon by Rev. Dr. SWOPE, of Trinity Chapel. MONDAY, Epiphany services, 9 A. M., Morning Prayers, 10 A. M.; Holy Communion, 7½ P. M. Full evening services by choir.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL DELIVER the lecture, *Lessons from Eden*, postponed from Dec. 12 on account of the storm, at 7½ o'clock MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1868, in the Tabernacle, corner of Henderson and York sts., Jersey City. Tickets 50 cents each; for sale at the door.

MRS. NETTIE C. MAYNARD SPEAKS under inspiration before the Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Public session at the Lyceum at 2½. Sociable next THURSDAY EVENING.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS, LAMARTINE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st., EVERY SUNDAY. Circle at 2 P. M. Trance speaking or lecture at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THERE WILL BE AN ADJOURNED meeting for prayer and conference at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. ADAMS') on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1868, at 7¾ o'clock, of all persons interested in the union of the various Presbyterian Churches of the United States upon the plan proposed at the recent Convention held in Philadelphia. Addresses will be made by members of the Convention and others. H. B. SMITH, WINTHROP S. GILMAN, HENRY DAY, Committee of Arrangements.

TRENOR'S ROOMS, LYRIC HALL, 6TH-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Please God, the Reformed Dutch Church lately in 21st-st, (ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Minister,) will meet for worship in Lyric Hall on SUNDAY, and every Sunday thereafter until further notice, in the morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Sunday-school and children's service at 2¼ o'clock. A committee will be in attendance to furnish seats to strangers.

ELDER JOHN G. HOOK, OF CONCORD, N. H., will preach in the Hall corner of Grand and Allen sts., MORNING at 10½, AFTERNOON at 3, Jan. 5, to the Church formerly worshiping with the brethren at Cooper Institute. Elder HOOK will preach in the evening to the Star of Hope Mission, No. 14 Laurens-st. We are looking for that blessed hope and glorious appearing of Christ, immediately.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor. Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the morning—*A Present Salvation*; for the evening—*Decision for Christ*. Revival prayer-meetings every evening next week in the Lecture-room. All are invited to attend. Seats all free.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., RECTOR of St. George's Church, will preach in the Methodist Church on 125th-st., near 6th-av., Harlem, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. This is the first service of a new chapel and congregation to be formed in that neighborhood, under the auspices of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society.

THE ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY of the founding of the Brick Church will be observed next SABBATH, Jan. 5, with appropriate services. A centenary discourse will be preached in the morning by Rev. J. O. MURRAY. The former members of the Church and congregation, and the friends of the Church generally, are cordially invited to be present.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH —Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector—As arrangements for changing the place of worship have not been perfected, this congregation will meet on SUNDAY, Jan. 5, and until further notice, at the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. Sermon by the Rector.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject appropriate to the commencement of the new year. Also at 7 o'clock P. M.; to be followed by the usual prayer-meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.—Rev. C. E. SWOPE, D. D., will preach in behalf of this Society in Zion Church (Madison-av., corner 38th-st.) on SUNDAY EVENING next, Jan. 5, services commencing at 7½ P. M. A collection to be made for St. Barnabas House.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-street, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. Subject for the evening—*Why I am an Independent Universalist.*

NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Special meetings will be held each evening during the coming week, commencing at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner of 34th-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, (at 7½ o'clock,) *The Portentous Position of the Year A. D. 1868 in the Great Calendar of Time.* Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 5th inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., Pastor. Service SUNDAY, God willing, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening—*The Preciousness of the Period of Youth*; first of a series to young people.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. H. L. PEASE, presiding elder, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7 P. M. Sacrament at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 23d-st., near 8th-av.—A lecture on "Personal Reminiscences of the Sepoy Rebellion in India," will be delivered in this Church, by Rev. Dr. BUTLER, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Col. JAS. C. LANE, inspirational medium, addresses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Immortality and Man's Destiny*. Dr. FLEMING heals at evening as in the Apostolic times. Conference at 3 P. M. The Public invited.

SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach a sermon to young women, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine, on SUNDAY EVENING next. In the FORENOON, the Pastor, Dr. DOWLING, will preach his annual sermon to youth. Baptism after the morning sermon.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M., by Rev. JOHN S. DAVENPORT, on *Christ Jesus, Anointed to Preach the Gospel to the Poor, in Connection with the Coming of the Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. GEORGE HUGHES. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M., and sermon at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, on *Paul's Vision*. Seats free. All invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M and 3 P. M., the afternoon service being for the deaf mutes; and Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV.—A. W. FRASER, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 39 East 38th-st. and No. 266 Henry-st.; funerals conducted in a proper manner, and every article requisite furnished at the shortest notice.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st. Service at 10½ A. M., closing with Communion. New-Year's Sunday-school service at 7 P. M. Addresses by the Pastor and others. Singing by the school, &c. All are invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. D. COOK will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON; services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—The Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Present Condition of Things*, and at 7½ P. M. on *The Young Man of Decision*.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

"SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE."—A LECTURE on this subject will be delivered by Rev. ALFRED HARRIS at the Laight-st. Baptist Church, on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, being the first of a series on "Modern Skepticism."

REV. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, PASTOR of the Presbyterian Congregation worshiping in the hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., will preach on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. G. BROWNING in the MORNING at 10½, and Rev. Mr. HUGHS, of the New-Jersey Conference, in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Prayer-meeting after evening service.

FREE EVANGELICAL CHAPEL, 110-ST., between 3d and 4th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. O. S. St. JOHN, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. General union prayer-meeting from 3 to 4 o'clock.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—A UNION prayer-meeting will be held on each evening of the ensuing week, beginning with MONDAY, the 6th inst., in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON'S,) 34th-st, near Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., between 6th and 7th-avs.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. A course of evening sermons to the young will be preached by the Rector, Rev. T. A. JAGGAR, commencing SUNDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Services Protestant Episcopal. Seats free. Hours on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—REV. CHARLES B. SMYTHE'S SUNDAY AFTERNOON popular lecture, Bunyan Hall, Jan. 12. Subject—*The Press of New-York, D. W. G., Democs, Dollars and the Dickens.*"

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every Sunday afternoon at 3½.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

WOE TO ROME.—BISHOP SNOW, OF MOUNT Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Approaching Crash of Nations.*

ELDER ALFRED N. GILBERT, OF Baltimore, will preach in the Christian Church, on 28th-st., near Broadway, LORD'S DAY, Jan. 5, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. C. C. EVERETT, of Bangor, Me., will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY, Jan. 5, service in the morning at 10½; evening at 7½.

TRINITY CHAPEL, WEST 25TH-ST., near Broadway.—Short musical service with sermon, every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. At this service all the seats are free.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH, West 16th-st.—Sacred Concert for the benefit of the poor, on MONDAY, Jan. 6, at 8 P. M. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., will preach in St. George's Church (Dr. Tyng's) on SUNDAY EVENING, on *The Liberal Principles of the Episcopal Church.*

AT THE 6TH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ABEL C. THOMAS, SUNDAY, 5th inst., morning and evening.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3¼ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OUR LORD, southwest corner 8th-av. and 37th-st.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. G. W. LORD, MORNING and EVENING. Strangers invited.

REV. A. H. VINTON, D. D., WILL PREACH at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, 5th inst. Services commence at 7¼ o'clock.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-square, will be opened for public worship SUNDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 7¼ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPISCOPAL,) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAS. E. HOMANS, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 4, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R..	108⅜	300	Erie R.	72⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C...	108⅝	100	do......s10	72½
25,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 New Issue....	104⅞	100	do......s60	72⅜
			1500	do	72¾
20,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '65	105⅞	100	do......b30	73
30,000	do	105⅝	1000	do	73
6,000	do	104⅝	1000	do......b30	73¼
			500	do......b30	73
7,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, new iss.	104⅝	600	Hud. Riv. R.	132½
			835	Reading R.	93
50,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	101⅜	200	do	93¼
6,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 3d series	104⅝	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	86⅛
			1300	do	86
2,000	Tenn. 6s......x-c	61	9	do	85⅞
6,000	Tenn. 6s, new...	58⅝	100	do	85½
6,000	Ga. St. 7s	81½	200	Clev. & Pitts	89¼
5,000	N. Car 6s......x-c	51½	400	do	89¾
4,000	Missouri St. 6s.	96⅞	1000	do	89½
5,000	N. Y. State Bounty Loan R.	105⅞	17	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	98¼
			300	Chi. & N. W. R.	60
2,000	Virginia 6s, ex c.	45	100	do......s60	59
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83.	91⅞	100	do	59½
5,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs.	82½	400	do	60⅛
			100	do......s60	60
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	88¾	200	Chic. & N. W. R. Pf	72
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pr	82½	1100	do	72¼
7,000	do	82⅝	1500	do	72⅜
1,000	Troy, W. Eq. Bd.	86	100	do......b30	72½
20,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	92½	500	do	72⅝
10	Ninth Nat. Bk...	101	200	Clev. & Tol.	98⅜
22	Fourth N. Bank...	102½	450	Chi. & R. I.	95
100	Cum. Coal Pf	34	300	do	95⅛
600	West. U. Tel.	37⅝	20	do	95¼
100	do	37⅞	100	Mil. & St. Paul	47⅜
100	Pacific M.	113	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64⅝
300	Atlantic Mail	112⅝	500	Tol., W. & W.	48⅜
100	do	113	500	P., F. W. & C.	97⅜
100	Mer. U. Ex......s30	38⅛	330	do	97⅞
100	do	38⅛	7	Chi. & Alton R.	130
1150	N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅝	100	do	130⅛
100	do......b60	118⅝	75	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	131
500	do......b30	118⅝	1500	O. & Miss. R.	30⅞
500	do	118⅝	200	do	31
300	do	118⅜	500	do	31½
300	do......b60	118½	700	do......b10	30⅞
200	Boston W. P.	21⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Tenn. 6s. new...	59	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	16
5,000	do	58⅞	50	Mich. Cen. R.	108⅛
10,000	Mo. St. 6s.	97	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	86
5,000	N. C. St. 6s. new.	51⅞	500	Chic. & N. W.	59½
10,000	N. Car. 6s......x-c	51⅜	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72⅜
300	West. Union T.	37⅝	500	Clev. & Tol.	98⅜
40	Pacific Mail	112	300	Chic. & R. I.	94⅞
100	do	111⅝	200	do	94⅝
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	33	100	Mil. & St. P.	47⅜
150	Wells Fargo Ex.	46	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf	64⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	118⅝	200	do	64⅛
500	do	118⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	97⅛
500	Erie Railroad	72⅝	400	do	97¼
300	Cleve. & Pitts.	88⅝	800	Ohio & M. R.	30⅞
1500	do	88⅝	200	Bost. H. & E.	13⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Boston W. P.	21	400	Erie R.	72⅝
10	Mer. U. Ex. Co.	38	200	do	72⅝
100	Quick. Min.	21⅞	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	89
100	Mar. Min. Pr.	13	400	do	89⅛
300	Pac. Mail......b10	113⅞	400	do	89⅜
20	do	113⅛	200	do......b10	89⅜
200	do	113⅛	600	do	89⅝
600	West U. Tel.	37⅝	100	Ohio & Miss R......c	30⅞
100	do......b10	37⅞	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	94⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	118⅝	300	do	94⅞
600	Mil. & St. Paul	47⅜	400	do......c	94⅞
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64⅜	600	do	94⅞
500	do	64⅛	800	Chic. & N. W. R.	59⅞
100	do......b30	64⅜	200	do	59⅝
100	do	64⅛	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	71⅞
1400	Tol., W. & W.	48	2100	do......b3	72
200	Mch. S. & N. I. R.	85⅝	100	do	71⅞
100	do	85⅞	800	do	72
100	do......b15	85⅞	100	do......b5	72
100	do......c	85⅛	300	do	72

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Cum. Coal	33⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R......b10	133
100	do	33⅛	100	Reading R......ex-d	93⅞
100	do	33	200	Tol., W. & W.	48⅜
100	do......b10	33⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.	47⅜
600	Quicksilver	21⅞	100	M. & St. P. Pf......b3	64⅝
100	do......b15	21⅞	100	P. F. W. & C.	97⅞
100	Pacific Mail	112	300	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅛
600	do	111⅝	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅞
600	do......c	111⅝	300	do......b3	86
100	do......b5	111⅝	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	89⅛
300	do	111⅜	100	do	89
500	do......c	111⅝	1000	do......b3	89
50	do	111⅝	700	do	88⅝
100	do......b3	111⅜	100	do	88⅜
200	Mariposa Prf.	13⅛	400	do......b3	88⅝
200	N. Y. Cen.	118⅝	800	C., R. I. & P.	94⅞
300	W. U. Tel.	37⅝	100	do......b3	94⅝
100	do	37⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. R......s3	59⅞
100	Erie R......b3	72⅝	100	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	72⅝
100	do	72⅝	200	do......b10	72⅛
100	do......b10	72⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

500	Canton Co.	49⅛	200	Mil. & St. P.	47⅜
100	do......b30	49⅜	100	do	47⅜
100	Adams Ex.	78⅛	1800	do	48
100	Pacific Mail	111⅜	200	M. S. & N. I.	85⅜
200	West. U. Tel.	37⅝	100	do......s3	85⅞
200	Erie R.	72⅜	800	Chic. & R. I. R.	94⅝
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	118⅝	100	do......b10	94⅝
1200	Clev. & Pitts.	88⅜	100	do......s5	94⅝
600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72	500	do......b3	94⅝

SATURDAY, Jan. 4—P. M.

There was an advance of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on the sales of Gold to-day as compared with Friday night. The price opened at 134 ℔ cent. and rose to 134¼ ℔ cent. There was more speculation for the *Bull* account than earlier in the week. The Cash Gold was easy and from 3 to 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum interest was paid for carrying over balances. The actual payments at the Gold counter of the Treasury Office during the week were, for January Interest $5,806,000, and on Principal of the Loan of 1847-67, $627,000. A number of interest Checks issued from the Interest Desk of the Office have not yet been presented for the Gold at the Gold Counter. The Gold Customs of the week paid into the Treasury amount to $1,424,000. The exports of all descriptions of Specie amount to $2,550,000; the receipts from California to $1,180,000.

The Bank averages of the week will show an addition of $4,879,000 to Loans and Discounts; 8,357,000 to the general line of Deposits; $1,752,000 to Specie, and $1,453,000 to Greenbacks. The Money market closed steady at 6@7 ℔ cent., on call, to the Stock Brokers, and 7@8 ℔ cent. to the Discount Brokers on very select Merchant paper.

The Public Funds closed steady at Friday's quotations, but not generally active. No Afternoon dealings in this department of the Stock Exchange are made on Saturdays. There was no change in quotations from the noon prices at the offices of the great dealers on Wall-street.

There was another strong market for the Railways at the Stock Exchange, and the highest prices of the week were made on the New-York and most of the Western Roads in the forenoon, and a large business done; New-York Central, Erie, Northwest Common and Preferred, Michigan Southern, Ohio and Mississippi, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh being the most prominent. Erie sold up to 73 ℔ cent., and New-York Central to 118⅝ ℔ cent. Cleveland and Pittsburgh reached 89½; Northwest Preferred 72⅝; the Common 60½, and Michigan Southern 86⅝ ℔ cent. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail fell back to 112@111⅝; Telegraph shares steady; Cumberland Coal sold at 33@34 ℔ cent., and the Express Stocks generally neglected, though held at steady prices. Canton, after selling at 50½, fell off to 48½ ℔ cent. After 1 o'clock P. M. the Railway market was ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. weaker than the best sales of the morning. The State Bonds were better for Tennessees and Missouris by ¼@½ ℔ cent. After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. Gold sold up to 134⅜ ℔ cent.:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅞	101⅞	Missouris	96⅞	97
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅞	107⅞	Northwest	59	60
U. S. Con. 5-20s	104⅝	104⅝	N. West Pref.	71⅞	72⅛
N. Y. Central	118	118⅝	Rock Island	94⅞	94⅝
Erie	72⅜	72⅝	Fort Wayne	97⅜	97⅞
Hudson	132⅞	133	W. U. Telegraph	37⅝	37⅝
Reading	92⅝	93	St. Paul Pref.	64⅛	64⅝
Mich. Southern	85⅜	86⅛	St. Paul Com.	47⅛	47⅜
Ohio and Miss.	30⅜	30⅝	Pacific Mail	113	111⅝
Pittsburgh	89	89⅜	American Gold	133⅞	134⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	58⅜	58⅝	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., coup., 1868	101	5-20 reg., 1867	104⅜
6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	108⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	104⅝
6 ℔ cent. coup. 1881	108⅝	5 ℔ cent. regist'd, 1871	113
5-20 reg., 1862	105⅞	5 ℔ cent. cou., 1874	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	107⅞	10-40 registered, 1874	101⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅝	7 3-10 2d series	104⅝
5-20 reg. 1865, n. is.	104⅝	7 3-10 3d series	104⅝
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	104⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c., 1870	100⅛	Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	99⅛
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	105	Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	99⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	105	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan 1872	100	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan 1873	99	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan 1874	99	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan 1875	99⅛	Illinois War Loan	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan 1877	100	Tennessee 6 ℔ c...ex-c.	61
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan 1878	100	Tennessee new bds.	58⅝
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan 1871	91	Virginia 6s, ex coup.	46
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan 1874	91	Georgia 7s, new bonds	81⅛
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	100	North Carolina 6s	65
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	99	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	51⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1880	97	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	51⅛
Illinois reg. 1880	97	Missouri 6s	96⅞

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Bank of N. America	105
Union	114	Metropolitan	125
Tradesmen's	135	Shoe and Leather	107⅛
State of New-York	105	St. Nicholas	103
Commerce	114	Park	138
Ocean	98	Central National	101⅛
American Exchange	114⅛	Fourth National	101⅛
Bank of the Repub.	111	Ninth National	100⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91⅛	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	90⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	90⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	118	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	118	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	86
Erie 1st Mort. extd	102	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	89
Erie 7s. 2d mt. 1879	102	Gt. Western 1st M. '83	80½
Erie 7s. 3d mt. 1883	97	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	69
Erie 7s. 4th mt. 1880	91	Chi. & R. I. con. bds.	92
Erie 7s. 5th mt. 1888	88½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101⅛
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	90⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. 1875	98⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	92	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	91
Alton & T. H. 1st M. pf.	82⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Pennsylva R. R. bonds	82
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	82⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Con. 7 ℔ cent. Exten. B.	85	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	87⅛
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	88⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95

The New-York Stock Exchange Board this morning determined that Mr. LE GRAND LOCKWOOD and Mr. L. J. VAN BUSKIRK, of the house of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., had ceased to be members of the Board in consequence of the violation of its sixtieth rule, which forbids all business association with any other brokers' board. A son of the senior member of the house, who is also a member of the Open Board of Brokers, was admitted as a partner with Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co. on New Year's Day. The Vice-President of the old Board, on having his attention called to this fact, decided on Friday that it vacated the seats of Mr. LOCKWOOD, Senior, and Mr. VAN BUSKIRK, but before making this decision final, a committee of the Board was appointed to wait upon these gentlemen, for explanation, if any they had to make. The Committee reported this morning that the facts of the partnership and of the connexion of the junior Mr. LOCKWOOD with the Open Board were admitted, and thereupon the ruling of the Vice-President was sustained by a vote of 107 to 26. The wisdom of this sixtieth rule may be seriously questioned, but while it remains a rule of the Board, it, of course, has to be enforced against the oldest, as well as the youngest of its members.

The house of HAVILAND ROUTH & Co., reported failed at Montreal yesterday, are in no way connected with the old firm of Messrs. H. L. ROUTH & SONS of this City.

Mr. C. F. FEARING, late of SPAULDING, HUNT & Co., and Mr. A. C. HASELTINE, of the New-York Stock Exchange Board, have formed a new firm of Brokers in Stocks, Gold and Foreign Exchange, under the style of FEARING & HASELTINE, No. 51 Exchange-place.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Jan. 3, 1868, was $2,342,377.

The Baltimore *Sun*, Jan. 3, says:

> During the year 1867 the inspections of flour amounted in the aggregate to 714,760 barrels, comprising 215,985 barrels Howard street, 335,661 barrels City Mills, 78,598 barrels Ohio and Northwestern, and 84,516 barrels Family. This shows a small increase over the previous year in all descriptions except Northwestern, in which there is a considerable falling off. The entire shipments of flour during the year amounted to 161,260 barrels, against 179,290 during the year 1866.
>
> The following table, compiled from the books of the Corn and Flour Exchange, shows the receipts of grain during the past year:

Months.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
January	9,563	718,662	143,322	611
February	17,130	525,154	46,155	2,660
March	24,135	563,345	42,840	2,647
April	33,958	777,192	82,460	1,678
May	27,978	597,828	114,994	2,110
June	13,042	464,439	78,543	2,962
July	205,382	219,631	92,625	4,137
August	326,135	244,971	298,330	22,403
September	281,645	121,520	161,150	28,338
October	266,147	159,478	139,999	19,395
November	244,085	316,399	118,877	12,914
December	107,585	438,430	76,568	14,035
Total	1,558,785	5,147,049	1,395,863	113,910
Add receipts per wagon, &c., not reported	233,817	514,704	139,586	11,391
Total 1867	1,792,602	5,661,753	1,535,449	125,301
Total 1866	1,359,604	4,479,033	1,333,510	73,494
Total 1865	1,887,570	2,936,246	1,250,604	75,240
Total 1864	1,960,092	2,286,003	946,710	55,518
Total 1863	2,329,058	2,201,983	1,603,212	45,361

> The aggregate imports of Sugar for the past year fall short of those of 1866 by 1,180 hhds. and 11,537 bags, but there was an increase of 1,878 boxes. The imports for the past year were as follows: From Cuba, 17,842 hhds., 36,618 boxes; Porto Rico, 20,963 hhds.; English Islands, 11,002 hhds.; Martinique, 781 hhds.; Brazil, 4,500 bags, and from Louisiana 226 hhds.; also received coastwise (from eastern ports), 1,108 hhds., 2,263 bbls. The total imports enumerated above were 50,814 hhds., 36,618 boxes, and 4,500 bags, out of which the only stock remaining on the 31st December past was 2,185 hhds., 983 boxes, and 7,500 bags.

Messrs. E. C. SMALL & Co., of Baltimore, in their annual coffee circular for Jan. 1, 1868, remark that: "The receipts of Rio Coffee at this port during the past year aggregate the enormous quantity of 267,581 bags, being the largest amount imported for twenty years past, and 107,111 bags more than was received during the year 1866. The total imports of Rio Coffee to the United States for the past year is given at 1,404,314 bags—the greatest amount imported for ten years, and almost twice the imports of 1866."

Receipts at Baltimore.

1867.	Bags.	1867.	Bags.
January, 1867	14,410	August	25,882
February	31,751	September	14,540
March	12,200	October	25,306
April	25,550	November	31,605
May	31,112	December	17,150
June	32,575		
July	5,500	Total	267,581
Average monthly receipts			22,290

Imports into Baltimore.

From Rio de Janeiro during 1867	267,581
From Rio de Janeiro during 1866	160,470
Increase this year	107,111

Imports of Rio Coffee at the Port of Baltimore for the Past Twenty Years.

Years.	Bags.	Years.	Bags.
1848	204,485	1858	188,019
1849	186,173	1859	230,984
1850	144,492	1860	181,292
1851	256,142	1861	137,300
1852	224,080	1862	77,775
1853	185,980	1863	73,957
1854	200,829	1864	91,184
1855	249,060	1865	86,725
1856	197,989	1866	160,487
1857	203,560	1867	267,581
Average annual receipts for twenty years			177,404

Total Imports of Rio Coffee to the United States for Ten Years—1858 to 1868.

Years.	Bags.	Years.	Bags.
1858	1,064,323	1863	367,440
1859	1,221,628	1864	667,590
1860	906,851	1865	715,987
1861	941,518	1866	808,040
1862	469,776	1867	1,404,317
Average annual receipts			856,937

Stock of Rio Coffee in the United States, Jan. 1, 1868.

Ports.	Bags.	Ports.	Bags.
New-York	141,551	Mobile	1,450
Baltimore	24,936	Galveston	1,000
New-Orleans	35,415		
Philadelphia	10,000	Total	214,352
Total Jan. 1, 1867			96,554

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY—JAN. 4.

Attorney-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. Rivington, 20x90.8	7,800
Broome and Mulberry sts., n. w. cor., 50x116x104.6 Broome-st., No. 349, 25.3x98.9x104.6	85,000
Eldridge-st., e. s., (lot 726 map Delancey estate,) 25x89.6	10,500
Essex-st., n. s., 62.3 ft. n. Division-st., 22.3x52	6,300
Houston-st., n. s., 22.3 ft. e. Avenue D, 22.6x70	6,400
2d-av., w. s., above center line, bet. 35th and 36th sts., 24.8½x100	13,500
2nd-av., w. s. 39.8½ feet s. 31st-st., 19.8½x77	13,500
3d-av. and 116th-st., n. w. corner, 100x101.10	41,750
6th-av., w. s. 75 feet s. 49th-st., 20x100	8,000
6th-av., e. s. 90.9½ feet n. 38th-st., 22x85	24,000
7th-av., e. s. 109.5 feet n. 26th-st., 20x100	15,000
8th-av. & 144th-st. n. w. corner, 300x55x170x199.10 145th-st. s. s. 152 feet w. 8th-av., 50x106	21,300
No. 539 9th-av., w. s., 20x62	15,000
17th-st., s. s. (easterly ⅜ part lot No. 27 on map,) 17.4x69x70.10	7,000
40th-st., s. s., 147 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18x98.9	13,000
42d-st., s. s., 82 ft. e. of 9th-av., 17x48.9	10,250
43d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x200.10	7,000
44th-st., n. s., 497 ft. 6 in. e. of 3d-av., 19.10x86.5½x16.11½x17.6	2,600
45th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	1,225
46th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5	21,300
47th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x91.9x97.5½	4,500
53d-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 6th-av., 100.4x105	41,000
111th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x148.5½x120.11½	1,100
116th-st., s. s. 4 lots, 300 w. 9th-av., 25x100 each	10,800
125th-st., s. s. 4 lots, 190 e. 6th-av., 25x99.11 each	11,000
138th-st., s. s., 575 e. 6th-av., 73.1½x134.8x69½x136.1½	2,300
147th-st., n. s., 350 e. 11th-av., 50x199.10	6,000
159th-st., n. s., 100 e. 11th-av., 4 lots, 99.11x100	3,000
LEASES.	
Broadway, Nos. 365, 367, rear part of third, fourth and fifth stories, 2 years, per year	6,000
BROOKLYN, JAN. 4.	
Clay-st., n. w. c. Union-av., 25x100	$5,800
Union-av., s. s. c. Eagle-st., 25x100	6,000
Colyer-st., s. s., 80 w. 2d-st., 50x100	4,100
Classon-av., w. s., 148 s. Myrtle-av., 100x218	5,500
Canton-place, n. s., 159 w. Coney Isl. RR., 79x267	6,000
Adelphi-st., w. s., 113 s. Lafayette-av., 22x100, house and lot	12,000
Sigourney-st., s. w. s., 175 w. Gowanus Bay, with bulkhead, 100x175	12,000
Fulton-av., s. w. s., 10 n. e. Navy-st., 22.6x96, h. & l.	9,850
Court-st., w. s., 79 n. Degraw-st., 21x83	11,500
Van Cott-av., s. s., 25 e. Smith-st., 25x95	4,450
Carroll-st., s. s., 280 w. Columbia-st., 20x100	625
16th-st., s. s., 75 w. 6th-av., 17.7x152	2,500
Myrtle-av., s. w. s., 60 w. Nostrand-av., 19x108	12,000
Raymond-st., s. w. c. Remsen-place, 43.5x265	49,000
Macdougal-st., n. w. c. Hopkins-av., 250x75	400
Hickory-st., s. s. 100 w. Yates-av., 100x100	1,500
Pacific-st., s. s., 60 e. Underhill-av., 62x369	5,000
Hudson-av., s. s., 128 w. Sands-st., 21x75, h. & l.	6,500
Jamaica Turnpike, s. s., bet. Locust and Rapelyea sts., 25x2.1	400
Bushwick-av., s. w., c. Shaffer-st., 50x100	700
Haywood-st., s. s., 49 n. e. Myrtle-av., 45x100	1,000
18th-st., n. w. s., 200 s. 5th-av., 100x100	4,800
5th-av., s. e. s., 80 n. s. 19th-st., 206x100	3,650
North 8th-st., s. s., 125 e. 5th-av., 25x100 h. & l.	1,900
River-st., e. cor. Throop-av., 75x198, h. & l.	10,000
10th-st., w. s., 127 n. s. South 8th-st., 27x128	4,000
Reed-av., s. w. c. De Kalb-av., 200x200, 16 lots	8,800
Sidney-pl. w. s., 146 ft. n. State-st., 21.2x100	nominal
40th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. 5th-av., 125x100.2	nominal
Sackett-st., n. s., 325 ft. 8th-av., 25x100	$1,100
S. w. cor. Patchen-av. and Jefferson-st., 100x178.4	7,000
Adelphi-st., w. s., 402 ft. s. Fulton-av., 100x20	nominal
S. w. cor. 8th-av. and Carroll-st., 102x36	3,000
7th-st., s. s., 297 ft. w. 7th-av., 200x100	nominal
27th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. 3d-av., 160x25	nominal
Fort Green-pl., e. s., 157 ft. s. DeKalb-av., 100x75	$6,000
Court-st., e. s., 35 ft. s. Union-st., 50x34.6	2,100
10th-st., s. s. 125 ft. w. 4th-av., 100x20	500
Strong-pl., w. s., 129 ft. n. Degraw-st., 81.9x27.9	900
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. Paca-av., 127.6x50	625
11th-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. 3d-av., 35x160	945
Chauncey-st., s. s., 525 ft. e. Stuyvesant-av., 100x25	425
N. e. cor. Marcy-av. and Hopkins-st., 100x25	3,000
Whipple-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. Throop-av., 100x25	500
Carroll-st., s. s., 800 ft. w. Columbia-st., 100x20	825
Middle-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. 6th-av., 200x50	2,440
Coles-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. Columbia-st., 48.10x25	550
Dean-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. Ralph-av., 107.2x50	400
N. e. cor. Carroll and Hoyt sts., 90x20	800
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 298 ft. w. Powers-st., 60x100	14,750
Clermont-ave., e. s., 551 s. Greene-ave., 100x20	12,600
Skillman-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. Tillary-st.	2,500
14th-st., 361 ft. n. 3d-av., 135x100	1,500
N. E. cor. Throop-ave. and Stockton-st., 100x150	3,600
Van Buren-st., n. s. 293 w. Franklin-ave., 100x18.9	6,500
Floyd-st., n. s., 103 ft. w. Tompkins-ave., 182.10x100 Floyd-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. Tompkins-av., 200x350 Stockton-st., s. s., 168 ft. w. Tompkins-ave., 100x22	13,000
South 3d-st., n. s., 100 e. 8th-st., 100x25	nominal
North 7th-st., e. s., 175 n. 2d-st., 100x25	1,000
River-st., s. s., 100 Harrison-av., 100x32.4	250
Northeast cor. Leonard and Conselyea sts., 80x25	4,500
Union-av., e. s., 25 s. Box-st., 25x100	1,200
Union-av., e. s., 50 s. Box-st., 25x100	1,200
Montrose-av., n. s., 75 w. Lorimer-st., 25x100	2,200
First-st., e. s., 35 n. South 1st-st., 84x19.7	4,400
South 9th-st., n. s., 185 w. 8th-st., 87.7x44	1,800
South 9th-st., n. s., 207 w. 8th-st., 87.7x22	1,150
Fifth-st., w. s., 122 n. North 3d-st., 50x100	11,100
N. w. cor. Johnson-av. and Stockholm-st., 100x150	4,200
S. e. cor. Johnson-av. and Chestnut-st., 400x350	6,300
Franklin-st., n. s., 73 e. York-st., one lot	2,000
Miller-av., e. s., 150 s. Baltic-st., 100x25	1,200

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Court will open on Monday next at 12 o'clock. The Callicott case will be the first called on.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Before Judge Blatchford.

PRACTICE ON REFERENCE—COURT MAY CORRECT ERRORS ON CERTIFICATE.

John Collins, Jr., vs. *The ship T. C. Scranton, &c.*—In this case, which was for a collision, there was a decree for the libelant, with the usual order of reference to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages. Pending that reference, the claimant applied to the Court for an order that all proceedings in the action be stayed until the libelant should appear before the Commissioner, and submit to a cross-examination by the claimant's counsel. The ground of the motion was, that the libelant's counsel had objected to permit the cross-examination on the ground that his testimony had been closed and had refused to produce him, but had told the claimants that if they wanted him they must subpœna him as their own witness. It did not appear that the Commissioner had made any ruling on the matter at all, and the motion was made on affidavit, without any certificate from the Commissioner.

Held by the Court—That the 44th rule of the Supreme Court gave to the Commissioner the powers usually exercised by Masters in Chancery. That it is proper practice, where important questions as to leading principles arise on a reference, for the referee to apply to the Court for directions, but this is always to be done on his certificate and but sparingly. (Hoffman's Chanc., Pr. Ch. 19, p. 7.)

So if a referee refuses to allow a question, or a witness refuses to answer one which is allowed, or the referee omits to report as to matters referred to him, it is proper for the aggrieved party to apply to the Court to have the error corrected. (Hoffman's Office of Master, 34, 35; Hallett vs. Hallett, 2 Paige, 432; Gibson vs. Albert, 7 do., 278; Renwick vs. Renwick, 10 do., 420, 422; Stevenson vs. Gregory, 1 Barb. Ch. R. 72.)

That it is therefore proper to bring before the Court matters arising on a reference, otherwise than by exceptions to the report, but not unless the question has been passed upon by the referee, or he has refused to pass on it, and in all cases there should be a certificate from the referee.

That as there is here no certificate from the Commissioner, and it does not appear that he has passed upon the matter, the application is refused.

For motion, Mr. Williams; in opposition, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 4.

Before Judge Cardozo.

ACTION OF CRIM. CON.—ARREST—MOTION TO DISCHARGE.

Anton Hubsch vs. *Henry Stultz.*—This is an action brought to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of an indecent assault upon the plaintiff's wife. It appears from the papers in the case that the parties reside in Allen-street, in this city; that on the 12th of December ult., the defendant, who keeps a billiard saloon, inquired of plaintiff if he knew who he could get to mend his billiard cloth. Plaintiff replied that his (plaintiff's) wife would mend it. Defendant asked plaintiff to take the cloth to her for that purpose, but plaintiff declined, and told defendant he could take it himself, at the same time telling him where his wife could be found. Defendant went to plaintiff's house, and the latter followed soon after. Plaintiff testifies that he found the defendant making an improper assault upon his wife, whereupon he seized her, beat her, and put her into the street. He then went in pursuit of a gun for the purpose of shooting the defendant, but being unable to obtain one, he went to his lawyer, who advised legal proceedings. An order of arrest was obtained, the defendant was taken into custody, and held to bail in a civil action. The case came before the Supreme Court to-day, on a motion made by the defendant to be discharged from arrest, or to have the amount of bail reduced. It is claimed by defendant that these proceedings have been commenced against him for black-mailing purposes, and that it is wholly untrue that he committed the act complained of. The Judge reserved his decision.

For plaintiff, Mr. R. L. Crane; for the defendant, Mr. J. K. Furlong.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following-named persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Franklin Randolph, Edward Burdley, Eleanor Shaw, Martin F. Hutchings, Peter Anderson, Jacob Kronenbach, and Henry Rice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted upon the estates of the following persons: Edward Cochrane, Christopher Dowdican, Barbara Frankenstein, Barbara Spragg, James Wiley, Lewis Whittingham, Theodore Blume, James Caldwell, Sarah Crozine, John Golden, John D. Keating, Patrick Morris, Ella Tarbors, Ann Gough, John J. Harlow, Margaret Sloey, Edward W. Turner, Margaret Gosgrove, Benjamin Montgomery, Bridget Reynolds, Henry Stern, and Henry Williamson.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Henry Olt, guardian of Eliza Olt; Mary Lambert, of Catherine Keating; Gesche Meyer, of Emma S. and Ann S. M. Matthies; to Helena Warmamacher of Emma, Helena, George, Charles and Henry Warmamacher; and to Margaret Slowey, guardian of Catharine and Mary Ann Keating.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The calender at Court of Special Sessions yesterday was long, as the usual Thursday session was not held, that day being the day after New-Year's day. Fifty cases were set down for trial yesterday, which, except two cases, were charges of assault and battery or petty larceny. The two exceptions were, a charge of defrauding a hotel-keeper and one of cruelty to animals, preferred against the conductor and driver of a street railroad car. This latter was adjourned until next court day. The former is given below, and also such other cases as were interesting.

HIGH LIVING AT LOW RATES.

A respectable-looking elderly man was called to answer the charge of defrauding a hotel-keeper—the proprietor of the establishment at Nos. 22, 24 and 26 East Fourteenth-street. The prisoner, it appeared, called at this house some time since and engaged board. He brought with him only a small case, like a writing-desk, but his appearance was such that the absence of luggage was not considered grounds for refusing him the hospitalities of the house. He left at the end of the week, took his box with him, but forgot to do the square thing with his landlord. He locked his room behind him, thus apparently retaining possession of the premises. A week after, the landlord, who was, naturally enough, anxious about the health of his guest and the whereabouts of his money, received a note, dated at Philadelphia, from his missing debtor, in which he was assured that Mr. Farnsworth had been called suddenly off—not to another world, but to another part of this one. The note bore the New-York post-mark, not the Philadelphia one. This looked queer; so thought the landlord, and, for the first time, it flashed across this unsophisticated soul that the elderly gentleman had done him to a turn, and was now playing with him on the end of the fork. He put the matter in the hands of the Police, who followed the trail of the errant boarder and ran him to cover at No. 126 West Twenty-sixth-street, where he was found to be doing it in superb style, the honored occupant of a suite of rooms. There was no evidence to show that he objected to the rent asked at his new home. On the contrary, he was princely in his promises, and as faithless in keeping them as princes are reputed to be. He went down town daily, and on his return talked grandiloquently of his operations in stocks; of his horses and carriages, in fact in such an easy, gossiping way about his wealth generally, that he overawed the modest owners of the Twenty-sixth-street mansion so much that they never dreamt of asking him for reference or payment, waiting the full-pursed convenience of the illustrious stranger. The old swindler was gathered up by the Police, and, on inquiring into his conduct and mode of life, it was ascertained that he had been living in this way for a long time, during which he had made many victims. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Workhouse for two months.

PUTTING IT ON TOO THICK.

Joseph Frazer was called to answer why he took away from the sidewalk opposite No. 68 Pearl-street a tub of butter, which he had not paid for, not even bargained for, and which was the property of a gentleman with whom he had never before done business. The butter was found on Joseph, or rather it was found in his embrace by the officer, who, recognizing the prisoner, knew he was putting it on too thick, and arrested him. Joseph had nothing to say for himself, save that he was fond of butter, and he stumbled over it in a moment of weakness and gathered it up to save somebody else from falling. Joseph was sent to the Penitentiary, where little butter goes far, for six months.

A BAD SON.

Peter Fankenstein was charged with brutally beating his father and his mother. He pleaded guilty to the charge, offering his drunkenness and its accompanying madness as his excuse. His parents stated that he had been drinking for several consecutive months, and that it was to enforce more money from them to carry on his debauch that he beat them. The Court addressed the prisoner in the severest terms, and sentenced him to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for the assault on his mother four months, and for a like term at its expiration for the assault on his father.

A BOWERY ROBBERY.

George Brown and a companion met James Sweeny in the Bowery late at night, stopped him and attempted to rob him. One of them plucked out his scarf-pin while the other made an effort to rifle his pockets. He shouted until an officer appeared, when Brown was followed and arrested, but his companion escaped. Brown pleaded guilty and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Justice DOWLING expressed his astonishment that such a case should be sent for trial to Special Sessions, as it was clearly an act of highway robbery, and should have gone before the Court of General Sessions, where adequate punishment could have been given to the robber.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 4.

By Judge Cardoso.

In the matter of the petition of Mary Jane Thomson, trustee, &c.; order granted. Roberts vs. Case et al.; reference ordered. Eaton et al. vs. Cotting; reference ordered. Hutchingson vs. Stevenson et al.; order granted.

By Judge Miller.

Lockwood vs. Lockwood; motion to confirm report denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 4.

By Judge Garvin.

In the matter of the petition of James M. Mudd for a writ of *habeas corpus*; writ allowed. James Stewart et al. vs. R. C. Cowles et al.; motion granted. In the matter of the petition of Conrad Rudolph to be appointed guardian *ad litem*; motion granted.

By Judge McCunn.

In the matter of the application of Thomas Muller to be discharged from custody; prisoner discharged. In the matter of Herman H. Hackerman and others to be discharged from custody; prisoners discharged on giving bail. John H. Pulston et al. vs. Thomas H. Stout; motion granted without costs. T. E. Bennett, receiver, vs. B. B. Borke, et al.; motion granted and case referred.

By Judge Jones.

B. W. Barney vs. A. S. Cohen; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with costs. Henry Buker vs. G. De Forrest; default opened on terms; see mem. with Special Term Clerk; order to be settled on one day's notice. Ellen Wheeler vs. Wm. Falconer; Receiver's account with Special Term Clerk. E. Pistorious vs. Bosio Goupil et al.; cause referred to a referee. Francis Pramaygiove vs. Annie Pramaygiove; cause referred to a referee to take proof. C. Rosway vs. J. W. Seymour; order for assignment granted; let the plaintiff name the assignee. Araminta Stoddard vs. Geo. G. Stoddard; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Max Maretzek vs. Wm. Cauldwell et al.; motion granted. F. Hardencamp vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; case settled; papers in Clerk's office. Otis Mills vs. James T. Watson; motion granted. B. F. Sawyer vs. J. A. Sterling et al.; motion granted and cause referred to a referee.

By Judge Robertson.

McKeon vs. See.—Order settled; papers in Clerk's office.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 4.

By Judge Barrett.

Jones vs. Jones; motion granted. Schlamp vs. Schlamp; motion to vacate order of Dec. 20, 1867, striking out the injunction in the order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed denied, and the temporary injunction contained in the order of Dec. 31, 1867, dissolved, with $10 costs to plaintiff. Taylor vs. Chambers; motion to discharge defendant from imprisonment denied with $10 costs. Schenck vs. Haas; order for leave to sue granted.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.—BROOKLYN.—JAN. 5.

Before Commissioner Newton.

ALLEGED BRUTALITY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

United States vs. *J. Howell.*—Mr. Commissioner NEWTON held an examination, yesterday, touching a charge brought against J. Howell, for having caused the death of a sailor by ill-treating him at various times. Defendant is Captain of the schooner *John Ross*, of Brookhaven, L. I., which sailed early in October last for Demarara. Having duly arrived there, and taken in her cargo, she started on her return voyage for the port of New-York, where she anchored on the 15th of last month. During the passage home one of the sailors (George Osterloh) was ill with fever, and the Captain, believing that he was "soldiering," or shamming, assaulted him, it is alleged, on several occasions. The mate (Shaw) also treated him in a similar manner, and even threatened to pull him out of the bunk with a rope round his neck. This conduct was continued until Osterloh's death, which took place shortly after his arrival in port. Before he died he deposed to the above statement in the presence of the Commissioner, who immediately had the Captain arrested, and caused him to be brought up for examination yesterday. Witnesses were produced to give testimony in the case, but they gave their evidence so reluctantly that the Commissioner committed them to jail until such time as the Captain would be brought up for trial. Howell was held in bail of $10,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder, Surrogate.

During the past week the wills of the following persons have been proved: Mary Logan, Julia Anne Clevenger, Bridget Bradburn, Robert Mahon and Martha Darley, all of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the undermentioned persons: Thos. Sarjeant to Robert Sarjeant; Francis E. Perego to Ira Perego; Dennis Mahony to Hannah Mahony; Thomas W. Cashow to John Cashow; all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship were granted of the person and estate of Margaret Richardson to Joseph C. Pool, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—JAN. 5.

Before Judge Thompson.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Silas Wright vs. *Fifty-sixth Regiment National Guard.*—Wright was a member of the Fifty-sixth Regiment National Guard, Company A. In September, 1863, he volunteered in the United States service for thirty days to go to Pennsylvania, and in July following he again volunteered for one hundred days in an expedition to Elmira. His period of service with the United States having expired, he obtained the usual discharge. He, however, refused to join his regiment, on the ground that his exemption from duty by the United States was a valid reason for not continuing to perform military service. The officers of the regiment thought otherwise, and had him summoned to appear before a Court-martial for non-performance of duty. After investigating the matter that body fined Mr. Wright $15, a sum which he refused to pay. He was arrested, and applied yesterday, by counsel, for a writ of *habeas corpus*. His Honor reserved his decision until Saturday next.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Current Movements and Miscellaneous News.

The following are the changes officially announced as having taken place during the week ending Dec. 28:

COMMISSIONED.

Fifth Regiment.—Henrich Wilhelm Sansen, Captain, rank Nov. 29, *vice* Eilert, resigned.

Twenty-third Regiment.—William R. Bunker, First Lieutenant, rank Dec. 19, *vice* Fiske, resigned.

Thirty-sixth Regiment, (reorganized.)—Officers rank Dec. 24. William W. Enos, Lieutenant-Colonel; George W. Warren, Adjutant; Milton Converse, Quartermaster; Radokar Horton, Captain; Birney Holcomb, First Lieutenant; Daniel D. Wait, Second Lieutenant.

Fifty-sixth Regiment.—James Butcher, Captain, rank Dec. 11, *vice* McGraine, resigned. Thos. J. Golding, First Lieutenant, rank Dec. 11, *vice* Butcher, promoted.

Ninety-second Regiment.—Geo. F. Perry, Assistant Surgeon, rank Oct. 5, original appointment.

RESIGNED.

Dec. 26.—Second Lieut. John Burke, Twenty-third Regiment, Second Lieut. B. F. Burtis, Twenty-third Regiment, First Lieut. A. C. Barnes.

Dec. 27.—Squadron of Washington Grays, First Brigade Cavalry, Second Lieut. Matthew O'Connell, Ninth Regiment, First Lieut. John A. Van Alst, Jr. Sixth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. B. Schwartz, full discharge, term of service expired.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Division drills at the regimental armory are ordered in this command as follows: Companies A and C, on Monday evening, Jan. 6; Companies G and H on Tuesday evening, Jan. 7; Companies F and K on Wednesday evening, Jan. 8; Companies D and I on Thursday evening, Jan. 9, and Companies B and E on Friday evening, Jan. 10. Line will be formed at 8 P. M. A field officer will conduct these drills.

Battalion drills are ordered as follows: Companies C, D, H, I and F will assemble in fatigue uniform, with leggings, at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, on Thursday evening, Jan. 16th. Companies B, K, A, G and E will assemble, as above, on Friday evening, Jan. 17.

Line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M. First sergeant's call at 7:45 o'clock. Field and staff, non-commissioned staff and field music will report fifteen minutes before formation. Any member reported without leggings will be reported as absent.

Promotions—First Sergeant Egbert S. Conkling, G Company, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Jarmin, resigned; Second Lieutenant Alexander Shaw, H Company, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Stewart, resigned; Private John C. Moore, H Company, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Shaw, promoted.

Resignation—First Lieutenant John H. Whitenack, K Company, Dec. 11, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The State Military Association will hold its annual session at Albany on the 21st and 22d inst., when considerable business of interest will be transacted. The following gentlemen compose the Board of Officers in the Association: President, Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall; Vice-Presidents, Col. C. H. Thompson, Col. John C. Bennett, Col. George Beach and Brig.-Gen. E. A. Brown; Treasurer, Capt. Henry Heath; Recording Secretary, Major F. A. Mason; Corresponding Secretary, Col. A. Wagstaff, Jr.; Chaplain, Rev. C. E. Hewes.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Burger, commanding the Second Brigade, was, on New Year's Day, presented with an elegant embroidered sword-belt as a mark of esteem from his staff.

The ball given by the Fifth Regiment drum corps on New Year's night, at their armory, was a very successful affair. The rooms were handsomely decorated, the music was excellent and the arrangements perfect.

The Thirteenth Regiment gave their second promenade concert and reception last evening at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, Brooklyn.

The Lindsey Blues, an independent organization, will give their annual ball at Irving Hall, on the 15th inst. The veteran association of the Seventy-ninth Regiment give their third annual ball on the 9th inst., at the New York Assembly Rooms.

We would remind our readers that the Forty-seventh Regiment promenade concert will take place on Thursday evening next, at their armory, Fourth-street, Brooklyn.

Company I, of the Fourteenth Regiment, Capt. Cardona, intend giving their third annual ball on Wednesday evening next, the 8th inst., at the Brooklyn Institute. A pleasant affair may be confidently looked for, as the arrangements are on an extensive scale.

The third promenade concert of the Seventh Regiment Band will take place on Saturday evening next, the 11th inst.

VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND.

An English Review of Henry Ward Beecher's Norwood.

From the London Press and St. James' Chronicle.

There are greater things in literature than successful novels; and, as Dr. WARD BEECHER has already succeeded as a preacher and as a quasi-political speaker, he must not be disappointed if some of his admirers think his latest work does not add to his reputation. We do not give this as our opinion; for us the novel part of "Norwood" is a very minor matter; the sketches of life and character are what we judge the book by, and, so judged, it certainly deserves to take a good rank among American books. New-England is not, perhaps, very attractive to the tourist. People may go to the United States and yet see nothing of the home-life of the descendants of the Puritans; but, unless they do see and mix somewhat in that life, they come away without knowing what makes the great Republic what it really is. This was the weakness of Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON's book; he went about among Shakers and Mormons and strange people of all sorts; he "was escort" to the States' mail across the Rocky Mountains; he sojourned in Denver City among the "young Norse-Gods," whose wild brutality he so graphically describes; he saw a good deal of New-York society, and gives us such a sketch of the New-York young lady that we can almost believe M. MAURICE SAND does not exaggerate in his *Miss Mary*. But quiet New-England he seems to have seen comparatively little of. Hence, we must call his book superficial—in the literal sense of the word, not meaning that it is not excellent of its kind, but that he only deals with the more patent features of American life. But a foreigner would be very wrong in his estimate of England who should judge us by what happens at the time to be nearest the surface—by Fenian scares, and Reform League Agitation, and Ritualist movements, and all other straws which are tossed about on the top of English society—ignoring the great depths which lie unsuspected by the chance on-looker. And so we, to whom it is a labor of love to find out the real character of "our Transatlantic cousins," are deeply indebted to Dr. BEECHER for telling us what New-Englanders really are when they are at home. Like Dr. NORMAN MACLEOD, who, in his "Highland Sketches," and his "Starting," tells us what his countrymen are, and shows how wrong is the estimate which many Southrons form of them, our author has laid the preacher aside, and, with a simplicity worthy of Miss MITFORD, has given a set of sketches, in the plain, unambitious style of which it is difficult to detect the somewhat grandiloquent orator of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The plot, whatever critics say, we hold to be highly interesting; it could scarcely fail of being so, seeing that it is laid among the stirring scenes of the late war. Our readers will not thank us for taking off the freshness of the story by analyzing it; so we will only say that the hero, Capt. Barton Cathcart, is the son of a self-made man, who had, at 18, given his father, a sturdy farmer, $200 for the rest of his "time," (very cheap, too, considering what a pattern he was,) and had, by a kind of industry rarely seen except in new countries, raised himself to the position of an independent landowner. The portrait of this Abiah Cathcart is very characteristic. He used to tell his boys that he never spent for mere pleasure a single dollar which he had not himself earned by hard work; and, one "fall," before he was out of his teens, he took a contract for charcoal-burning, and became almost a hermit in the woods, living till his work was done in a shanty of his own construction. Barton has all his father's energy, with the addition of refinement, acquired as well as natural. His father was one of nature's gentlemen; his courtship of Rachel Liscombe is a beautiful pastoral—we could wish it cut out and printed in large text to be hung up in every town and village school-room for the edification of the lads and lasses who too often think that liberty means license, and whose fondness therefore soon degenerates into coarse familiarity. Here are two people as free as any in this world can be, yet Abiah, when he has been silently "accepted," and is leaving Rachel at her father's door, leaves her with nothing but the words, "Rachel, this is forever—forever."

We expect the son of such parents to be a thoroughly worthy fellow; and we are not disappointed. Barton even rises above the narrow Calvinism of his surroundings, and under the unsuspected influence of the village doctor, a man of surpassing culture, adopts a theology of a more genial type. His gradual change of feeling on the highest subjects is the occasion of many interesting passages—doubly interesting, because in them we think we have the sentiments of Dr. BEECHER himself. He draws a marvelously truthful portrait of the old-school Puritan divine, recognizable by many of our readers who have mixed in Nonconformist circles—the man whose kindly heart is constantly at war with his inexorable tenets. This man, Dr. Buell, has many a controversy with Dr. Wentworth, about Nature and Revelation and such questions—interminable, as such controversies always must be, where one side cries out, "Beware of bringing the Bible down to the level of Nature," and the other retorts, "No, I'm trying to raise Nature to the level of the Bible," and adds, "I prefer natural to unnatural religion." Dr. BEECHER saves these conversations from being in the least degree prosy by mixing them up with the plot—for Barton, at one time tending toward skepticism, is saved by the loving arguments of Dr. Buell's medical antagonist. Indeed, to us the insight afforded into the way in which culture and vital Christianity are being combined by young New-England, is infinitely more valuable than any account, no matter how vivid, of the aberrations of wild fanatics. Dr. BEECHER's orthodoxy is not of the old repellant "Protestant-Dominican" school; he is catholic-minded enough to say that it is a mistake which has driven thousands to infidelity to teach men to look on Nature as something dangerous, having no relation to religious feeling, and, indeed, as a storehouse of infidel dangers. He thinks it sad and cruel that many are brought up without once hearing Nature employed as an auxiliary of the Bible, without once being told that there has not been one but a converging series of revelations, all witnessing to the same truths, but in differing degrees of clearness. And as his creed is not narrow, so neither are his prejudices. He has a natural pride in describing his stalwart New-England farmers, his high-spirited New-England matrons. Why should we be offended at this—we who so delight in painting in the brightest colors the model people here in Old England? But Dr. BEECHER is not blind to his countrymen's weaknesses. Just as now and then he brings out the unloveliness of Calvinism carried to extremes, so he can confess that, "perhaps nowhere in the world can be found more unlovely wickedness—a malignant, bitter, tenacious hatred of good—than in New-England—the good are very good, the bad very bad. The high moral tone of public sentiment in many New-England towns, and its penetrating and almost inquisitorial character, either powerfully determines men to good or chafes and embitters them." Surely there is none of the "Yankee brag" here; not only is the evil pointed out, but its cause, that hardness of the good folks, under pressure of which some men take to be wicked out of spite. Nor does our author forget to point out individual shortcomings. He does not make every farmer succeed; the very man whose land Abiah Cathcart buys cheap because it is left in such bad order dies of *delirium tremens*; and a sturdy old fellow who sends a first-rate son to the war is so unlike his children that he is characterized as one of the *hard cases* in New-England, "foul-mouthed, ugly, and regularly soaked with liquor, yet with a head so solid that he seldom lost his keen judgment in a bargain or mismanaged his property. He made his home a purgatory; yet his earnest Christian wife, whose face was marked with suffering, kept the children right."

Dr. BEECHER's negroes, too, are far from being models. Even Pete, Barton's man—a second Rarey in his power over horses—and our author evidently knows all about horses, and has a healthy love for them and all belonging to them—is sadly given to drink. He saves his master after Gettysburgh; but he lights the fire with the letter of farewell which he ought to have given to Rose Wenthworth, his master's sweetheart. Other negroes add lying and laziness to Pete's besetting sin. There is even no attempt to disguise the vindictiveness which has always been a Puritan failing. See how it spoils Hiram Beers, the most original character, perhaps, in this book. Honest fellow as he is, he can't help coming out with the remark, "It's like geese and chickens goin' round to cure up all the sick foxes," when he finds Rose, who has turned hospital nurse, giving a full half of her care to the wounded "rebels." The whole account, by the way, of how the heroine and her friends take to nursing will be read with exceeding pleasure. It bears the stamp of truth upon it. Agate Bissell, the eldest of the four volunteers, who afterward becomes Mrs. Dr. Buell, is a New-England Miss Nightingale. The way she reforms a frightfully mismanaged hospital at Washington shows what may be done by real energy, combined with a high moral tone. One day an Assistant Surgeon, who had been "out visiting" the night before, and was sleeping off his drink, had left his ward till near midday without its diet list. Agate attacks him; and when he says gruffly, "I know my own business, and shan't tolerate your meddling," she threatens him that before he is a week older she will get "that shoulder-strap" pulled off him. He, of course, "gets up a report," and has her dismissed; but she walks to the White House, sees Mr. LINCOLN—"whose large features seemed like chance travelers at an inn, to have been put up together for a night, rather than to have been a family of relations"—and completely turns the tables upon the peccant doctor. In her comes out the good side of Calvinism. "Oh! Mr. President," she says, in the course of her appeal, "now can any one doubt the doctrine of total depravity when they see the wretches eating and drinking the delicacies sent for the wounded soldiers, and letting their wounds stink and rot from carelessness!"

It is pleasing to notice in all this the absence of any attempt to glorify things American just because they are American. Bull Run is likewise described as it was—the wild panic, the cowardly rush of the teamsters, the hopeless breaking up of the raw levies, the sweeping away in the flight of women and Senators who had come out to see the victory. Dr. BEECHER might be an English spectator, but that he adds, "it was a most victorious defeat, for after the gloom broke a morning of Purpose."

To many of our readers, the most interesting part will be the description of how the secession began. Young Heywood, a Virginian, but an Unionist, tells us how he felt, and enables us to enter into the feelings on both sides. Strongly marked is the contempt the Southerners entertained for the Northern men as soldiers. They thought a thousand or two of them would be able to march straight to New-York, and carry all before them; they fancied the Western States would join them one by one, and that even New-York would come to their side sooner than see her trade pass to Baltimore. Dr. BEECHER lays on South Carolina the whole blame of the war, and on BEAUREGARD the crime of beginning it. Fort Sumter would have been peaceably evacuated in three days, but he determined to shed blood in order to induce the waverers to join and to cement (he thought) a union between all the fifteen Southern States. He is described as feeling certain of success: "New-England, the firebrand of the continent," he says, "may smoulder and go to ashes among her own rocks; we'll have none of her. Her young men will emigrate, and marry, and conform to our habits. In sixty years she will be as little heard of as Nova Scotia and Newfoundland." DAVIS, we are told, was bribed to secession by the offer of the Presidentship; but CALHOUN is the man whom the Southerners in the story are never tired of regretting. Our author seems to catch the spirit both of North and South. We have rarely read anything more lively than his account of the first Sunday after Fort Sumter had been fired on. Even the forms of prayer in the Charleston Episcopal Churches can hardly keep the congregations from cheering out in service; and in Norwood village, though the sermon is languidly listened to, minister and people pour forth their feelings in the concluding prayer; after which, just as Dr. Buell is going to give out his hymn, the choir take the words out of his mouth and strike up "The Star Spangled Banner." The veriest Southerner cannot help being taken with the enthusiasm of these earnest New-Englanders, women as well as men; and Dr. BEECHER does not fail to point out the grand evil of democracies—the non-recognition, or rather the active crushing out of minorities: a poor "Democrat" who tries to speak peace when everybody is breathing war comes very nearly being maltreated. Indeed, our author's fairness is one of his great charms. He has produced a work which we can praise as a novel, without in the least indorsing the politics or social views of the people described; nay, he has himself in more than one place pointed his moral, so to speak, against his own countrymen. He is as free in stigmatizing the evils of Republicanism—evils which he no doubt holds to be curable, but which he will permit us to consider inherent in that form of government—as he is in unsparingly disclosing the thoroughly tentative process by which the North fought its way through blunders incalculable to the position of a military power. What seems lacking in his book is suggestion for the future. Neither about the future position of the South, nor about what to do with the negroes, do we find many hints. Probably the state of American parties may explain this omission. We can only hope that, as Dr. BEECHER does full justice to both sides, his work appearing at this time of peace and goodwill may help to bind together those who cannot fall asunder without loss to the world as well as to themselves.

The Rebel Rams Albemarle and Texas.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Journal, Dec. 30.

The Confederate iron-clads *Texas* and *Albemarle*, bought at public auction at Gosport Navy-yard some time since by speculators, for Boston and New-York, were removed on Saturday and towed to Baker's flats, where, we understand, they will be cut up for their old stuff. There is no armor on either of them, and no copper except some little sheathing on the hull of the *Texas*. The *Texas* never saw any service and was never more than half completed. She was brought to the Navy-yard from Richmond after the evacuation. The *Albemarle* is stripped to her wood, and gives ample evidence of the injuries she suffered when struck by Lieut. CUSHING's torpedo, on the 27th of November, 1864, while lying in Roanoke River. She was raised from where she settled in the Roanoke, and brought through the canal to the Navy-yard.

The Coal Supply—Present and Future—Great Britain—United States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ten years ago the quantity of coal mined in Great Britain amounted to sixty millions of tons per annum. The increase since that time has been fifty per cent., so that at present the quantity of coal annualy mined in Great Britain amounts to *one hundred millions of tons*, large quantities of which are every year exported to Continental Europe, and even to this country.

In a speech made in Parliament last year by Mr. GLADSTONE, he dwelt at length upon the importance of coal as *the motive power of factories and commerce*. He stated that the commercial and manufacturing superiority of Great Britain was based on coal; that with the exhaustion of coal in Great Britain, the commerce and manufactures of Great Britain must decline; and that as the United States contained the largest deposits of coal in the world, this country in course of time must surpass all others in commerce and in manufactures.

While the exhaustion of coal in Great Britain has become a question of serious consideration to her statesmen, it is most gratifying to know that the coal fields of the United States are without a parallel for the great extent and superior quality of their coal.

Pennsylvania, east of the Alleghanies, supplies the Atlantic towns and cities with anthracite coal, while Pennsylvania, west of the Alleghanies, supplies the towns and cities on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers with superior bituminous coal. The valley of the great Kanawha River, in West Virginia, contains the finest deposits of splint and cannel coal known anywhere; and we are pleased to see that parties in this City owning coal lands in the Kanawha region are taking steps to insure the improvement of the Kanawha navigation, whereby this City can be supplied with cannel coal equal to the best English cannel, and at about one-half the cost thereof. The plan is to improve the Kanawha navigation, and ship coal to this City *via* New-Orleans.

A most favorable charter for that purpose has been granted by the Legislature of West Virginia to Messrs. PIERREPONT, ASPINWALL, CROSBY and others of this City.

A copy of the prospectus, containing the charter and setting forth fully the plan of operations has been recently issued, and in it is stated that Great Britain exported to this City last year 214,000 tons of coal—a large portion of which was Cannel coal. Thus, it seems that this City pays every year to Great Britain for Cannel coal sufficient money to improve the navigation of the great Kanawha River, and thereby open to market the finest Cannel coal deposits known in America.

Relief of the South.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 3, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would suggest as a means of relief for the South, that the General Government indorse a limited amount of State bonds for the different States in distress, with the understanding that the proceeds be applied solely to the assistance of planters requiring such aid. This and the repeal of the cotton tax, if speedily acted on, will, I think, do much toward inducing a different state of affairs in the South.

Yours, &c., BUCKEYE.

FINANCIAL

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 Broadway, Dec. 30, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the seventh installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company, is due on the 18th day of January next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Montauk Steam Navigation Company will be held at their office, No. 131 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES W. COPELAND, President.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.
Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.
Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 3, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 55 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $28 15 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York.
The semi-annual interest on the eight per cent bonds of the Richmond Railroad Company, and made payable on Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at our office.
SOUTTER & CO.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.
The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to the requirements of the charter and by-laws, the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held in this office on the third WEDNESDAY (15th) of this month, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be closed at 12 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until after the election.
Notice is also given, pursuant to the same authority, that immediately after the regular annual meeting above called, a special meeting of the stockholders will be held for the consideration of business of the highest importance to the Company.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President and Secretary.

THE PROVIDENT FUND AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
The transfer-book will be closed on and after the 3d of January, 1868.
J. EDWIN CONANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.
THE NEXT ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors of next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books are closed until Jan. 15.
WM. WHITE, President.

OFFICE OF THE McDERMOTT PATENT BOLT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOS. 25 AND 27 CANNON-ST., NEW-YORK.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, Jan. 9, 1868, from 1 to 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.
THOMAS J. OUTERBRIDGE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. R. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. A. PALMER, President.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 M., closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. R. URARY, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 A. M.
H. C. BARR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Company, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.
B. McCLEAN, Secretary.

OFFICE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this Company will be held at No. 28 Warren-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, 1868.
WM. H. ALVORD, Secretary.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Macon and Augusta Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, or at the Company's office at Augusta, Georgia, on or after Jan. 2, 1868, on presentation.
B. B. BULLOCK, President.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAWRENCE OIL AND MINING COMPANY are hereby notified that an [illegible] WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, [illegible] o'clock, at the office [illegible]
H. D. PECK, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds. [illegible]
R. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, No. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	84,463 39
Losses unpaid	none.
Assets	$334,463 39

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

☞ A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 6th instant.

JAMES B. AMES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 166 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 333 Canal-st. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The National Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st., up stairs. HENRY T. DROWNE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868. Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO.,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th of January next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVING INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend of six per cent. per annum, (free from tax,) on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
Dec. 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL BANK,
ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of all Government, State and municipal taxes, payable to shareholders on and after Jan. 2 proximo.
J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1868.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, is declared payable Jan. 1, 1868.

The transfer books close Dec. 24, P. M., and open Jan. 3
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 5th January, 1868. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL-ST., Jan. 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer-books will be closed from date until Jan. 2. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, is this day declared, payable Jan. 6, 1868. Transfer-books close Dec. 28, P. M., and open Jan. 7. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared, payable to Northern stockholders on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. GEORGE T. HULSE, Cashier.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 5 Wall-st.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 6 State-st., New-York, Dec. 10, 1867.—The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. IRA KETCHAM, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now, or on before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

An extra interest will also be paid at the same time, of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

The Bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

By order of the Board.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until FRIDAY at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Jan. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 22.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. R. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 9.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 16.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships

THAMES, PENNINGTON, leaves...TUESDAY, Jan. 7
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 11
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 18

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 9.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 16.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.

For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ—U. S. MAIL steamship NIGHTINGALE will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

RAILROADS.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 758 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily; 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.

7 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)

8:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.

10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.

12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.

1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)

4 P. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)

5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.

6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.

Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the

FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS,
MELIS AND DORIS,

which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES VAN NUISE, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at the Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1868.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brickdust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,
USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

DRY GOODS

GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND LEONARD STS.,
will commence on MONDAY, and
CONTINUE FOR THIRTY DAYS,
TO CLOSE OUT AT RETAIL THEIR
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK
OF

RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, MOURNING GOODS, in great variety
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and
LYONS' VELVETS, in all widths.

ALSO,
THE BEST PARIS KID GLOVES, of a celebrated make, in all colors, for $1 PER PAIR, ever sold in New-York.

ALSO,
The largest stock of RICHARDSON'S, and other makes of IRISH LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, HUCK TOWELS, PILLOW LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS.

WHITE GOODS,

Consisting of SWISS JACONETS, CAMBRICS, MULLS, and all other kinds of WHITE GOODS; TARLETANS of all colors for evening dresses; FINE EMBROIDERED CLOTH

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

FLANNELS

of every make and description. DOMESTICS in great variety, consisting of NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, and all other regular makes of
BLEACHED AND BROWN GOODS,
AT LESS THAN CASE PRICES.

WHITE MARSEILLES,

in all qualities, AT PRICES LESS THAN BEFORE THE WAR, being about 50c. on the dollar, in order to have the stock as low as possible before the 1st of February, the semi-annual time for taking inventory.

This will give opportunity to all who want good and reliable goods to get bargains not before offered this season, as after the 1st of February THESE GOODS WILL BE 25 TO 50 PER CENT. HIGHER, as they cannot be imported for the prices at which we are now selling them.

BARGAINS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE. WE SHALL OFFER FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF FULL AND SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS, BEAVER AND ASTRAKHAN CLOAKING, CLOAKS, BONNETS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. BEING OVERSTOCKED WE HAVE TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

N. B. SUITS MADE TO ORDER ON 6 HOURS' NOTICE. LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP IN THE BEST MANNER AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 6,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
prior to closing their annual inventory,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF LADIES' MORNING ROBES, in every variety,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR, in Chemises, Drawers, Night-Robes, Tucked and Embroidered Skirts, &c.
CHILDREN'S DRESSES, WALKING COATS, SACQUES, &c.; INFANTS' PLAIN, TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOKS, EMBROIDERED AND LACE-TRIMMED ROBES, CAPS, BASKETS AND FURNITURE COMPLETE, BLANKETS, SLIPS, NIGHT-DRESSES, &c.

Also, a large assortment of CHILDREN'S CLOTH SACQUES from $3 upward.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 6,
ALL THEIR SUIT MATERIALS,
now selling at $1 per yard,
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD;
and will add thereto
RICH SATIN STRIPED POPLINS,
recent wholesale price $1 25.
And they will also largely replenish
THE OTHER POPULAR STOCKS,
at 37½c. and 50c. per yard.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on MONDAY, Jan. 6, on their lower floor,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, AND A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,
AT EXTREMELY POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

DIARIES FOR 1868.

From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED English gardener, married; has one child, understands perfectly the care of a gentleman's place; greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; has good references from his former employer. Address T. M. T., Box 207 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A first-class hotel, or butler in a private family; speaks Italian, French and English. Address P. D., No. 37 Market-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, with capital, wanted by an established house, in the Stock Commission business. Those wishing to do a commission business can address, stating where an interview can be had, P, Box No. 3,983, Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up by hand, to go a short distance in the country; must have good references. Address for one week, L. H., Summit Post-office, Union County, New-Jersey.

SALESMAN WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY acquainted with both foreign and American branches of the hardware trade. Address with reference Box No. 2,736.

MEDICAL.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

CATARRH.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF PERSONS cured gratis for Dr. HALL'S "New Physiological Views and Treatment," first edition, with 300 illustrated cases. Dr. HALL, No. 488 2d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLASER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, AN ADAMS' PRESS; must be in good order. Address Box No. 2,298 General Post-office, giving size and where to be seen.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

FURNITURE.

H. O. FARRELL.—CARPETS AND FURNITURE.—Over one million dollars' worth offered to the public at an immense sacrifice in price for the next sixty days, at Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and around the corner at Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 35th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HANDSOME DAPPLE-gray carriage horses, six and seven years old, 15¾ to 16 hands high, sound and gentle; will be sold cheap in consequence of the owner having recently sailed for Europe. Apply to H. F. ENO, No. 75 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

USE WILLIAM EARL'S LEATHER PRESERVER.—It keeps out snow and water to perfection. It softens all leather like satin. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Manufactured No. 29 Attorney-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY.
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

In accordance with law the following-named shares in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company will be sold at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, at No. 44 Exchange-place, at 2 o'clock, for account of assessment of $2 per share, due Oct. 1, 1867, excepting such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said assessment:

Cert. 850—200 sh's	Cert. 876—100 sh's	Cert. 750—200 sh's
Cert. 825— 50 sh's	Cert. 743—100 sh's	Cert. 745—150 sh's
Cert. 683—500 sh's	Cert. 882—100 sh's	Cert. 863— 45 sh's
Cert. 828—100 sh's	Cert. 730—150 sh's	Cert. 579—100 sh's
Cert. 590—100 sh's	Cert. 756—100 sh's	Cert. 577—100 sh's
Cert. 576—100 sh's	Cert. 849— 20 sh's	Cert. 871—100 sh's
Cert. 873—100 sh's	Cert. 618— 50 sh's	Cert. 715— 50 sh's
Cert. 867— 50 sh's	Cert. 736—200 sh's	Cert. 822— 50 sh's
Cert. 851—100 sh's	Cert. 868— 33 sh's	Cert. 864— 17 sh's
Cert. 866— 60 sh's	Cert. 846—200 sh's	Cert. 680— 50 sh's
Cert. 693—100 sh's	Cert. 840—152 sh's	Cert. 885—100 sh's
Cert. 859—200 sh's	Cert. 897— 25 sh's	Cert. 687—200 sh's
Cert. 827— 50 sh's	Cert. 712—200 sh's	Cert. 705—100 sh's
Cert. 815—150 sh's	Cert. 838—100 sh's	Cert. 802—100 sh's
Cert. 726—100 sh's	Cert. 727—100 sh's	

By order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 193 Liberty-st.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed for convenience of sale, being the property of a gentleman going abroad, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and gold and green and gold and brocatel; rosewood marble-top centre tables, rosewood marble-top mirror, door and back etageres; easy chairs, in green reps; lounges, in green reps and hair-cloth; rosewood and mahogany hat-stands, carved black walnut extension tables and chairs, carved rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, comodes, side-tables, green enameled painted cottage suites, imitation oak cottage suites, rosewood wardrobes, oak and mahogany wardrobes, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, blankets, &c., &c.; black walnut desks, tables, chairs, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,
An invoice of fine opera glasses, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1868, at 7½ o'clock,
AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.,
VALUABLE PRIVATE GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
BEING THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF
MR. JONAS PICKLES, OF NEW-ORLEANS.

In this collection will be found many valuable pictures attributed to celebrated ancient masters—many of which were brought to this country by the late Mr. Marinoni, of New-Orleans.

A large number are certified by the experts of the Italian Galleries, and comprise works attributed to the following celebrated artists, viz.:

Correggio,	Tintoretto,	Pannini,
Paul Veronese,	Michael Angelo,	Domenichino,
Holbein,	Salvator Rosa,	Leonardo da Vinci,
Campidoglio,	Tempesta,	Carlo Marretti,
Rosa da Tivoli,	Sir Thos. Lawrence,	Maltese,
Baldini,	Jordaens,	Wilson,
Teniers,	Alcano,	Watteau,
Velasquez,	Pidanza,	Breughel,

And others of equal celebrity.

They are now on exhibition free, as above, day and evening, until sale, with catalogues.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS and BONDS, NOTES AND OTHER SECURITIES, every MONDAY AND THURSDAY, which has been the ESTABLISHED CUSTOM with this house FOR MANY YEARS; or, SPECIAL SALES made on any day required, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, ASSIGNEES, AND OTHERS, desiring to sell securities at auction, can do so on as LOW TERMS as with any first-class and responsible auction-house, with ADVANTAGES OVER ALL OTHERS, this being the ONLY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK that makes A SPECIALTY of selling at auction STOCKS AND BONDS POSSESSING FACILITIES for the disposal of the same NOT SURPASSED IN THE UNITED STATES, EITHER AT PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE. No charges made unless actual sales are effected, except only the trifling expenditure of advertising, printing for auction sales, which is charged at the exact cost paid out. Mr. NICOLAY gives his personal attention TO EVERY BRANCH OF THE STOCK BUSINESS, and all orders are promptly executed.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER
AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

FIFTY-SEVENTH AUCTION SALE
OF
SCRANTON COAL,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon,
FORTY THOUSAND TONS
of COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during January, 1868.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1868, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Salesroom. Five brown-stone high-stoop and basement three-story houses and lots on north side of 51st-st., 80 feet east of and 100 feet west of 8th-av., just finished; built by day's work; contain all the modern improvements; first-class in every respect. Maps at A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JONATHAN STURGES and FREDERICK STURGES retire from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO., under the firm of ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.

BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
EDWARD STURGES,
LYMAN R. GREENE,
ADFUR EDDY,
CHRISTIAN T. CHRISTENSEN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO., for the purpose of conducting the business of selling and renting Smith's unrivaled American Organs; also the sale of superior Pianos, and the publications of their popular Sunday-school and Church Music Books, at No. 37 Union-square.

PHILIP PHILLIPS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868. WILLIAM EDSALL.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having entered into a copartnership under the firm name of TUCKER, SEARS & CO., will conduct the importing and wholesale hardware business as successors of the late firm of SAMUEL W. SEARS & CO., at No. 165 Greenwich-st.

JOHN C. TUCKER,
SAMUEL W. SEARS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868. RANSOM LAMB.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY associated themselves under the name and firm of BENNETT & BULKLEY, and will continue the paper and paper stock business, as heretofore conducted by THOS. G. BENNETT, at No. 49 Ann-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1868.

THOS. G. BENNETT,
CHAS. H. BULKLEY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of VANDERHOOF & TINSON, for the transaction of a commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold, at No. 9 Broad-st., room No. 4.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
FREDERICK TINSON.

OFFICE OF SAXTON & RAYMOND, No. 18 NEW-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

MR. J. LEVERETT ROGERS, JR., HAS been admitted to membership in our firm from this date. The business will be continued under the firm name of SAXTON, RAYMOND & CO.
SAXTON & RAYMOND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of QUIGLEY BROTHERS, at No. 26 Broad-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

L. G. QUIGLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868. J. O. QUIGLEY.

MR. GAMALIEL BRADFORD RETIRES from our firm this day.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., Bankers,
Boston and New-York.
JAN. 1, 1868.

MR. GEORGE A. TOWNLEY AND MR. WILLIAM WATSON, JR., are partners in our firm from this date.
WILLIAM WATSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of THE LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY for a dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to Hon. George G. Barnard, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, for a dissolution of the Long Island Navigation Company, and an order has been made by him, returnable at his chambers at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of January, 1868, (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,) at half-past ten A. M. of that day, requiring all persons interested herein to show cause, if any they have, why said corporation should not be dissolved.

Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1868.
SIDNEY WILLIAMS,
Attorney for Petitioner.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CAROLINE RICHINGS.........Directress
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1868,
will be produced Wallace's charming Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO.

Miss Richings, Mr. W. Castle, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. Seguin, Mr. Arnold, all in the cast.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING,
LA SONAMBULA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 10,
First time in America of Wallace's romantic opera,
THE DESERT FLOWER.
Full strength of the troupe in the cast.

Box sheet for the sale of secured seats now open at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Academy.

RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS..Lessee and Director..J. GRAU
MARIE ANTOINETTE commences at 7¾ o'clock.
MARIE ANTOINETTE ticket office at Schirmer's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre.
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE THIS WEEK,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY,
And MATINEE on SATURDAY.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
BENEFIT OF M. ROCHE.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 7,
LES PROJETS DE MA TANTE
and LA MARIEE DU MARDI GRAS.
Mms. Raillez, Lamnet, Hamilton, M. La Roche, &c.
Seats may be secured for any performance at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

FOURTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Jan. 5.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.

On which occasion the following eminent artists will appear:

Miss ANTONIA HENNE, Contralto.
Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER, Pianist.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor, and
Mr. MICHELO TURNER, the wonderful Zither Performer, his first appearance at these concerts.

STEINWAY HALL.

A. DESSANE'S FIRST GRAND CONCERT, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 8 o'clock in the evening, assisted by the following artists:

Mme. E. DE LUSSAN, Miss IALIDA TOPP, Messrs. COLLIERE, LEOPOLD HAYNAU, A. ZEISS and MAX SCHWARTZ.

Tickets ONE DOLLAR, including reserved seats; single admission FIFTY CENTS.

Tickets are for sale by Messrs. Schirmer, W. A. Pond & Co., J. Schuberth, and Dachner & Vilanova.

BUNYAN HALL—UNION-SQUARE—UNEqualed Paintings—Gorgeous Transformations—Vocal Music.—An exceedingly interesting entertainment; best in New-York.

Matinees on TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2, and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

LAST READING but ONE in New-York previous to Mr. DICKENS' tour in the United States. It is respectfully announced that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read in Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, his "DOCTOR MARIGOLD" and "THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK;" and on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, his "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY," (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," (from Pickwick.) Reserved seats for any of the above readings, at $2 each, can be purchased at the Box-office, Steinway Hall, daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—"DOCTOR MARIGOLD" (for the second time in America) and "THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK," at Steinway Hall, on THURSDAY next, at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats $2 each.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS IN BROOKLYN.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read FOUR TIMES in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, as follows: On THURSDAY, Jan. 16, his CHRISTMAS CAROL and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on FRIDAY, Jan. 17, his DAVID COPPERFIELD and Mr. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY, (from Pickwick;) on MONDAY, Jan. 20, his DOCTOR MARIGOLD and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, his NICHOLAS NICKELBY, (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN. The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock, and be comprised within two hours. The audience is earnestly requested to be seated ten minutes before the commencement of the Readings. Reserved seats $2 each. The sale of tickets for the course of four Readings only will take place at Plymouth Church on THURSDAY next, Jan. 9, commencing at 8 A. M. Should any tickets remain unsold they will be disposed of the following days at the same time and place.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
OF THE
NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.

Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.

JAS. F. WENMAN, President,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.

Proscenium and first circle boxes can be secured on application to James F. Wenman, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

W. 47th-st., bet. 6th and 7th avs., brown-stone	$21,000
W. 49th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., brown-stone	25,000
E. 50th-st., bet. 4th and Lexington avs., b. stone	20,000
E. 25th-st., bet. Madison and 4th avs., brown-stone	50,000
Madison-av., bet. 41st and 42d sts., brown-stone	65,000

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT, 28.4x100, corner 5th-av. and 27th-st., with lot and stables adjoining on 27th-st., 25x100; also five lots, 130.9x100, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st. Apply to W. L. HALSEY, No. 35 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$20,000.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT IN THE VILLAGE OF WESTCHESTER FOR SALE.—Five acres of ground, beautifully laid out and well shaded, fine house, 30 by 40 feet, with two-story dining-room extension, and a further extension for servants, dining-room and kitchen; all modern improvements. A beautiful place, occupied last year by Hon. Wm. A. Darling. Also, 130 farms for sale in New-Jersey, and houses and lots in the principal cities and towns on the line of the N. J. and N. J. Central Railroads. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year. By BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

A BROADWAY CORNER PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Known as Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, Nos. 48, 50, 52 and 54 East 12th-st.; 8,167 square feet.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

NOS. 153 AND 155 HUDSON-ST., OPPOsite the new depot of Hudson Railroad Co., St. John's-square, to lease for business purposes for a term of years, from May 1, 1868. Apply to C. B. HOFFMAN, No. 70 Wall-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 40 West 38th-st. Apply to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

DESK ROOM TO LET—IMMEDIATELY OPposite the New-York Stock Exchange. Inquire at No. 5 Broad-st., second story.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENdidly lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 1⅛ Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS daughter furnished apartments, (three rooms,) with meals, in a strictly private family, residing on or near Union-square. Address G. M. P., *Evening Post* Office.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, baby and nurse, with board. Answer, with full particulars, to H. H. S. S., Station G, New-York Post-office.

TO LET—ONE LARGE HANDSOMELY FURnished room on second floor, convenient to 8th-av. cars, to gentlemen, without board, at a reasonable price. Address L., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

NO. 319 WEST 22D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly, suitable for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, most central locality, few steps from 5th-av., with or without private table; private family; reference exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a room with board to a gentleman at $8 per week, No. 260 West 11th-st.; old No. 54 Hammond-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT AT No. 13 East 16th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av., to gentlemen only, without board.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JAN. 4, ABOUT 4 o'clock P. M., in going from 46th-st. and 4th-av., to Lexington-av., thence down Lexington-av. to 42d-st., through 42d-st. to 6th-av., up 6th-av. to 47th-st., a black leather SATCHEL, containing a red silk dress, white opera cloak, bronzed boots, &c. A handsome reward will be given by delivering the same at Nos. 84 and 86 White-st., or northeast corner 61st-st. and 10th-av.

LOST—TEN COUPONS FOR $35, EACH OF THE Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868. Nos. 62 and 73 to 81 inclusive. All persons are cautioned against negotiating them as payment has been stopped.
JAN. 2, 1868. D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room nearly every hour NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
ALSO, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
THIS WEEK,
the new Grand Fairy Spectacular pantomime, entitled

LITTLE DEW DROP! | OR THE
LITTLE DEW DROP! | FAIRIES' HOME,
LITTLE DEW DROP! | IN THE PALACE
LITTLE DEW DROP! | OF NEPTUNE!

ELEVEN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENES,
GRAND PANORAMA,
DANCING BEAR WITH FIVE LEGS,
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
WITH NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC AND
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

Previous to the pantomime on EVERY DAY (but New Years' Day,) the pleasing farce entitled
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.

The Beautiful Circassian Girl,
ZOBEIDE LUTI,
having just arrived, will be on exhibition, together with
ZALUMMA AGRA.
The marvel and wonder of the world,
AN INFANT FEMALE ESAU!!!
Hairy all over, with elegant form.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
LIVING GORILLA!

TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, FAT LADY, DWARFS, LIVING SKELETON, SEA-LEOPARDS, LEARNED SEAL, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GRAND AQUARIA.

HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 365 pounds, cost $10,000.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, can be seen day and night.

Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

Tickets for New-Year's Day can be procured three days in advance.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE MUSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
RETURN TO POPULAR ANTE-WAR PIECES.
ADOPTION OF A LIBERAL TARIFF OF ADMISSION.
25 CENTS
TO SEE EVERYTHING, MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Reserved seats, which can be secured during the day, 50c. Orchestra and Dress Circle chairs, an extra charge of 50c.
NIGHTLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
DICKENS' BEAUTIFUL DRAMA OF
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
2 { DICKENS } THIS WEEK, { WEDNESDAY } AT
  { MATINEES }   { AND SATURDAY. } 2
THE MAMMOTH CAVE.
DAILY WITNESSED BY THOUSANDS.
THE FROST KING—SOON.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEE AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the new
GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,
entitled
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
replete with
TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS, SCENES AND INCIDENTS,
of the most intensely comical description, which, during the past two weeks has been witnessed by over
FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE,
and has been received on every occasion with the warmest tokens of approbation, as shown by uproarious
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.
Previous to the pantomime will be presented a brilliant and diversified selection of
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS,
such as can be witnessed at
NO OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA;
introducing
ALL THE LEADING ARTISTS
attached to
THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE,
comprising a combination of equestrian and acrobatic talent
UNEQUALED IN AMERICA OR EUROPE.
MATINEE AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE THIRD ANNUAL
GRAND BALL
pare et masque
of the
CERCLE FRANCAISE DE L'HARMONIE
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 23.

Grand preparations are being made to render this Ball worthy of the renommee of the Society, and to make it the event of the season.

ORCHESTRA OF 100 MUSICIANS
will execute the latest Dancing and Promenade Music.
At midnight the celebrated
GRAND QUADRILLE DIABOLIQUE
with calcium illumination, together with
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION TABLEAUX,
and other surprises will delight the audience.

Tickets and a few Boxes are yet to be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701; Chickering's, No. 652; Macoy's, No. 112 and 114 Broadway.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

LECTURES.

A COURSE OF LECTURES AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, for the benefit of the sick and needy poor of the district, under the management of St. John's Guild, will take place in the rooms attached to St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., semi-monthly. First lecture on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock; lecturer, Rev. C. E. SWOPE, D. D. Subject—*Moors in Spain*. Tickets for the course, or single admissions, can be procured of the Committee, or of Mr Andrew Craig, Sexton; or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

REV. ALVAH WISWALL,
R. H. L. TIGHE,
JAMES PRICE,
JOHN BURKE,
} Committee.

RECITATIONS IN THE FRENCH, SPANish and English Languages, with hints on their pronunciation and memorization, given in Steinway Hall on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 6, at 3½ o'clock, by A. A. FAVARGER. Tickets $1; procured at the Hall.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.
THE FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.

These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming.

For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet, containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upward of eighty figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building sewer in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
2. For paving with stone blocks Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.
3. For paving Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, with stone blocks.
4. For paving with stone blocks Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Forty-third streets.
5. For paving Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-eighth streets, with trap block.
6. For paving Hudson-street from Canal to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
7. For paving with Nicolson pavement Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman.
8. For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.
9. For building sewers in Tenth-avenue and West-street, between Little West Twelfth and Gansevoort streets; in Eighth-avenue, between Jane and West Twelfth streets, and in Hudson-street, between Perry and Hammond streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, also the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.
2. Both sides of Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
3. Both sides of Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
4. Both sides of Fourth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-third streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
5. Both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-eighth streets, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Hudson-street, from Canal-street to Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the blocks on the intersecting streets; also the north side of Canal-street and the south side of Spring-street, from Hudson to Renwick; also both sides of Barrow-street, from Bedford to Greenwich; also both sides of Grove-street, from Bedford to Hudson streets; also both sides of the streets intersecting between Christopher and Bank streets, inclusive from Bleecker to Greenwich streets; also both sides of West Twelfth and Jane streets, from Eighth-avenue to Greenwich-street; also both sides of Horatio, Gansevoort, West Twelfth and West Thirteenth streets, from Fourth to Greenwich streets.
7. Both sides of Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman streets, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
9. Both sides of West-street and Tenth-avenue, from Gansevoort to West Thirteenth streets; also both sides of Little West Twelfth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues; also both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Jane to West Twelfth streets; also both sides of Hudson, from Perry to Hammond.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, and one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 31, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on the 13th day of January, 1868, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868, viz.:

Three panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, and Parts 1, 2 and 3.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The FREE LIST, with the exception of the PRESS, is entirely suspended.
OLIVER TWIST
FOR ONLY
SIX NIGHTS MORE.
MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868,
will be presented, with new scenery, complete appointments, novel effects, the celebrated drama, from
CHARLES DICKENS'
beautiful home story of
OLIVER TWIST.
It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his FIRST APPEARANCE in twelve months
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.
Ample notice will be given of the opening of the box-book for his nights.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

WALLACK'S.
OLIVER TWIST MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

WALLACK'S.
OLIVER TWIST MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

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OLIVER TWIST MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

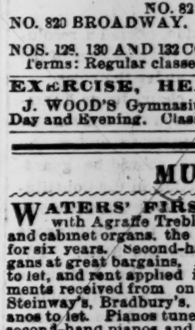
WALLACK'S.
OLIVER TWIST MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

WALLACK'S.
OLIVER TWIST MATINEE.
SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

WALLACK'S—EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
In compliance with the request of many families, it is respectfully announced that there will be given, on
SATURDAY, JAN. 11,
AN
OLIVER TWIST
MATINEE.
Doors open at 1 o'clock. Performance commences at 1½.
BOX BOOK FOR THE ABOVE MATINEE NOW OPEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
Twelfth week of Shakespeare's
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
The most complete and beautiful realization of
THIS EXQUISITE FAIRY SPECTACLE
ever presented upon any stage or in any country.
The grace, beauty and artistic perfection of this memorable production are themes of enthusiastic comment in critical circles, and have won for it a proud general recognition as
THE LEADING ATTRACTION
of our art-loving metropolis.
Mr. G. L. FOX..........as..........BOTTOM.
A remarkable and brilliant exposition of true Shakespearean humor.
MISS ROSA COOKE..........as..........OBERON
and a splendid cast, including
FIVE EXCELLENT COMEDIANS.
Mr. W. Davidge, Owen Marlow, C. K. Fox, G. L. Fox, F. Franks, Hind, Quinlan, Sinclair, Howland, Wallace, Miss Louise Hawthorne, Mrs. Wallace, Master Willie Younge, Mrs. Edmunds, Miss Harrison, Miss C. Jefferson, Miss Clara Fisher.
MATINEE at 1½ EVERY SATURDAY.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
FOURTEENTH WEEK AND SUCCESS STILL UNLIMITED!



UNDER
THE
GAS-LIGHT
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE AND ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
Inauguration season of the
LA GRANGE, BRIGNOLI
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Max Strakosch begs to announce the
Grand opening of
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE ON
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, 1868,
On which occasion Verdi's opera,
IL TROVATORE.
Will be performed with a brilliant cast,
Chorus and Orchestra.
Conductor..........Sig. NICOLAO
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 10,
Second Opera Night.
SATURDAY, Jan. 11,
GRAND GALA MATINEE AT 1 P. M.
SCALE OF PRICES—Admission, $1 50; reserved seats 50 cents extra; private boxes $12; Procenium box $25.
Seats can be secured for either of the first four nights at Messrs. Beer & Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI
ITALIAN OPERA.
FIRST GRAND GALA MATINEE,
AT 1 P. M.,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 11, 1868.
Admission to all parts of the house..........$1
NO RESERVED SEATS.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.
DODWORTH HALL.
SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15,
and the two following evenings, 16th and 17th.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
Madison-av., near 27th-st.
The FIRST GRAND CONCERT (season 1868,) will be given at IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 11,
on which occasion the following talented artists will appear: Miss JENNIE BULL, Soprano; Sig. SEVERINI, Mr. H. R. ROMEYN, J. B. POZNANSKI, Mr. J. N. PATTISON, Mr. A. H. PEASE, Sig. CAMPI.
Tickets with reserved seats, $1, to be had at the Conservatory and at the door.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.,
NO. 820 BROADWAY.
AND
NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Terms: Regular classes $10 per quarter.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

GET THE NEW "PICKWICK GALOP," dedicated to Chas. Dickens, with elegant lithograph portrait. Price 40 cents. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers. No. 711 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.
FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
A few vacancies after the 1st of January. For circulars address
MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $20 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools.
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. PLUMB'S CALISTHENEUM, NO. 82 5th-av. Classes in light gymnastics for ladies and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

TEACHERS.

A TUTORSHIP WANTED BY A FELLOW of an English college; has had nine years education in Switzerland and Germany; classics, German and French à fond; or would devote some time to tuition in return for board; City references. Address T. S. M., care of Rev. Dr. Smith, No. 11 West 10th-st., New-York.

A YOUNG PARISIAN OF HIGH EDUcation would like to teach the French language; method simple and rapid; lessons strictly private to ladies and gentlemen at their or his residence; four hours can be consecrated to schools. Address G. L. P., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS teacher immediately; satisfactory recommendations given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of the State Convention—Debates on the Articles of the Proposed Constitution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Friday, Dec. 27, 1867.

The Convention has at last settled itself to the real business for which it assembled, viz.: the framing of a constitution. Two days have already elapsed, and so little has been done that at this rate before all the articles are voted upon six months must elapse.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Convention met, pursuant to adjournment Tuesday, President TALIAFERRO in the chair. A quorum being present, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Judge COOLEY, of Point Coupee, offered an ordinance to amend the ordinance adopted on Tuesday, to raise funds to defray the expenses of the Convention; making the warrants issued for the payment of the members and officers of the Convention receivable for taxes due the State under the provisions of the previous ordinance. Rules suspended, and ordinance adopted.

Mr. BLACKBURN, (white,) Chairman of the Committee on Printing, presented the following report:

To the President and members of the Constitutional State Convention:

On behalf of the Committee to which was referred a resolution of inquiry relative to the rumor that disloyal offices had been engaged to execute the official printing of the Convention, I respectfully ask leave to report that I have carefully investigated the matter, and find that a portion of the job work of the Convention is done at the office of the New-Orleans *Times*. And in this connection, I would respectfully suggest that the proprietors of the New-Orleans *Republican* have a splendid job office, and are prepared to do work as cheap and neat and expeditiously as any parties in the city, and it might seem more becoming to us to patronize our friends rather than to throw work into the hands of those who are constantly abusing and seeking to destroy us.

W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

Mr. BLACKBURN stated that the New-Orleans *Tribune* (the official organ of the Convention) let out the work to the New-Orleans *Times*, because the *Tribune* was unable to do it. Judge COOLEY was of opinion that the *Tribune* had the right to get the work done where it could. The report was laid over under the rules.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the majority and minority reports on the Committee on Drafts of the Constitution, presenting two separate series of articles for action of the Convention. The chair was occupied by Mr. BARRETT, of Union Parish.

After a discussion as to whether the majority or minority report be first taken up, the Committee on the Whole reported in favor of taking up both together.

The second article of the minority report was offered as reported, as the first article in the new Constitution. It reads as follows:

"All men are created free and equal and have certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Judge TALIAFERRO offered the following substitute:

"All citizens of this State owe allegiance to the United States, and this allegiance is paramount to the allegiance due the State."

Several hours were spent in discussion as to whether the first sentence of the article should read "All men are created free and equal," or "All men are born free and equal," or "All men are of right free and equal."

Mr. CRAWFORD then considered that "inalienable rights," as expressed in the article, were dangerous, and would work to the prejudice of the State, because no one could be punished with death, nor could he be deprived of his liberty, as he had an "inalienable" right to it.

Judge COOLEY referred to the first article in the majority report, objecting to the words in italics: "All persons, *without regard to race, color or previous condition*, born or naturalized in the United States, and inhabitants of this State for one year, are citizens of this State," &c. He would leave out the words italicized, as the article would have the same effect, the words being mere verbiage and of no sort of use, being useless trash and of no application. He concluded by stating that Adam and Eve, first of creation, were not as free as it had been asserted. No sooner did they assert their independence and partake of the forbidden fruit, than they were unceremoniously kicked out of Paradise. [Laughter.]

The first article of the Constitution was finally adopted, to read as follows—ayes 57, nays 17:

"All men are created free and equal in the enjoyment of certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The Convention then adjourned until 11 A. M. today. Seventy-four members were present, President TALIAFERRO in the chair.

Mr. ANTOINE, (colored,) of Caddo, offered a resolution urging Congress to continue the existence of the Freedmen's Bureau. Laid over under the rules.

Mr. LYNCH, of Carroll, in the chair, Judge TALIAFERRO took the floor and addressed the Convention against the doctrine of State rights as one of the most dangerous tendencies which should be guarded against, and urged the insertion in the Constitution of the following: "All citizens of this State owe allegiance to the United States, and this allegiance is paramount to the allegiance due the State." The venerable speaker contended that the doctrine of State sovereignty was and had been a fruitful source of evil to the country. He combatted the doctrine that States were mere political corporations, possessed of not the least attribute of sovereignty. WEBSTER, he said, in 1830 and 1831 overthrew this doctrine completely against CALHOUN and other great minds of the South. Mr. MADISON, convinced of his error, wrote Mr. WEBSTER, acknowledging the correctness of the latter's opinion, and yet the Southern Press of to-day continually quoted Mr. MADISON'S views as orthodox, though in direct conflict with his subsequent convictions.

Mr. CRANE thought that the first radical sentiment was to be found in Christ's sermon on the Mount. "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

Mr. TRINCHANT, (colored,) of New-Orleans, said he had once shouldered his musket in defence of his rights, and needed no instruction upon such subjects. He was in favor of the insertion of Judge TALIAFERRO'S proposition.

Judge COOLEY offered, as a further substitute, "Taxation without representation is tyranny." Lost.

Amendments, modifications, &c., with speeches, continuing, Mr. TALIAFERRO withdrew his proposition for the present.

Article 1st in the Bill of Rights was then read for the purpose of being acted upon, when Mr. ISABEL, (colored,) of New-Orleans, offered as an amendment the words italicized, which kept the delegates in warm discussion all day and evening. The article with the amendment reads as follows:

"All persons, without regard to race, color or previous condition, born or naturalized in the United States, and inhabitants of this State for one year, are citizens of this State. They shall enjoy the same civil, political, *public and religious* rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties."

Mr. CROMWELL, (colored,) took strong ground in favor of the amendment, as he believed it would give the black man the same right as the white in traveling, in hotels, and in places of worship. Those of the whites who did not approve of these privileges to the colored man could leave the country and go to Venezuela or elsewhere. At this instant a colored delegate, sixty feet from Mr. CROMWELL, arose and made some remark to him, or rather opened his mouth for that purpose, when CROMWELL said excitedly, and swinging his arms in the direction of the offending delegate, "Go way from me; leave me alone!"

Judge COOLEY objected to the insertion of the amendment, as "public and religious" were words that could not be legislated upon in this sense. The colored man, he said, looked for and expected "rights" which no legislation could grant. He cannot have social rights by law. (Here two or three colored delegates quickly rose and said they did not want such rights.) Judge COOLEY said he was glad to hear them express such a sentiment upon the floor of the Convention, and continued: The law cannot give him the right to travel upon boats and take the best seat at the table, or put up at the St. Charles Hotel and demand the best room, because he is willing to pay the price, as the Captain of a boat or the proprietor of a hotel have a right to exclude whom they please; that they hold the boat and the hotel as a private citizen owns a horse or land, and that there was such a thing as the right of property. Mr. COOLEY reviewed the action of Congress in relation to the proposed impeachment, the result of the late elections at the North, and the mighty conservative change that was taking place, and advised the colored man not to ask or demand too much, as his hold was weakening, although he either could not or would not perceive it. During his discourse the speaker was frequently interrupted by questions and remarks from the colored delegates and leading white Radicals, and once called to a point of order when speaking of the ignoble failure to impeach the President, showing, as he remarked, that Mr. JOHNSON had Congress under his thumb. The Chair, however, sustained him.

Another Conservative white delegate advised that the colored people take warning by the fable of the dog which was crossing a brook with a piece of meat in his mouth; when seeing his reflection in the water, he snapped at the meat which he supposed the other dog was carrying, thereby losing that which he had. As the dog lost the substance in grasping at the shadow, so also might the black man.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, (white,) of New-Orleans, said that the subject under discussion was the polar star of his political faith. He argued that the negroes had demonstrated by their past history their ability to become good citizens, and he therefore claimed the use of the words "public and religious" in their behalf. The sentiment of the whites in this city he acknowledged was against them. Judge COOLEY (without rising) having frequently asked several questions of Mr. WICKLIFFE, Mr. CROMWELL rose and said that he objected to one delegate standing up while another was sitting down, as valuable time was being taken up, and "somebody else wants to speak as well as themselves." Mr. WICKLIFFE continuing, said that the non-impeachment of Mr. JOHNSON and the late Northern elections did not show against the Radicals, and that the Republican Party in this State should not be intimidated by the Northern reaction.

Mr. PINCHBACK (colored, but almost white,) said that he was a proud man and as good as anybody; yet there were "rights," as some persons called them, which the black man cannot have by legislation. He cannot be legislated into the white man's house socially, nor can the white man be legislated into the black man's house socially. Birds of a feather flock together. Whether the Republican Party intentionally or unintentionally brought about the freedom of the slave and his present position he was unable to tell, but to say that the late Northern reaction was of no significance is untrue. It is of the utmost significance and importance, not only to the black man, but also to the Republican Party. It was never intended, even in Congress, that we should offer ourselves for office, for there are others in Congress besides the Wades, the Sumners, the Butlers and the Colfaxes. Where we expected and had been promised an overwhelming majority for the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, what was the result? Only 57 voted for it, and it was lost. "If that ain't backing down, I don't know what is." For his part he was not in favor of grasping at the shadow and losing the substance. Mr. CRANE here asked if the speaker referred to what he had said. Mr. PINCHBACK replied that he did not.

Judge CRAWFORD, (white,) of Caldwell, next spoke. He read a verse from Scripture where Adam calls his wife Eve because she was the mother of all living. He was of opinion that there was but one race, and that Eve was the mother of it. Judging from the smiles and nudging of their neighbors, white and black, the colored delegates were delighted with the idea.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Dec. 28, 1867.

This morning, after the preliminary business of the Convention, unfinished business was taken up. This, the amendment to the proposed second article of the Constitution, embraces only the words "public" and "religious." The latter word was withdrawn by Mr. ISABELLE.

RUFUS WAPLES spoke at some length on the rights of property, and was in favor of passing an ordinance making it the duty of the next Legislature to protect the rights of all men in this respect.

Mr. TINCHANT (colored) spoke in favor of the same. In relation to civil rights, he did not believe that embraced the right to travel and be entertained, and he was for the maintenance of "all our rights." According to his interpretation of the words "public rights," it was the right to be treated as one of the public without distinction of color. The word "public" was not of an unmeaning character, as some of the delegates stated, and he believed that its insertion would secure and maintain all the rights of the colored man. He could not see how it in any way infringed upon the right of property.

Mr. JONES stated that, for the information of the delegates, he would quote from WEBSTER'S Dictionary the meaning of the word "public." Mr. TINCHANT protested against its meaning as expressed. It was not strong enough for this case. If this word was inapplicable, he (TINCHANT or Trenchant) would pile up words as high as the building, and if he was refused to enter a place of entertainment, he would persist; and if still resisted, would throw off his citizenship, appear as a man, and fly at the throat of the proprietor who would refuse. Judge COOLEY, laughing at this remark, TINCHANT remarked that he might laugh on the other side of his mouth before a month, and again referred to the time when he shouldered a musket and marched to defend the loyal families of the city. He said that it was the duty of the colored man to defend his rights. In his opinion the rebels would never again have power in the North. Unless the colored man shows himself a man he would be held in contempt. As an illustration, he asked how would it be if a white man went into a barber's-shop to get shaved, and the colored barber refused to shave him. "How would it be? Why, it would not be long before his shop would be smashed." In his opinion, it was beneath the dignity of the colored man to sleep in the garret while white men slept in good beds.

Mr. BERTENNEAU (colored) believed the word meant nothing.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ and SIMON JONES (white) spoke in favor of inserting the word.

Mr. INGRAHAM, of Caddo, stated his views of social equality—that it conferred upon men those rights which did not infringe upon those of other men. All he desired was to have the same rights as any other American citizen. The African race did not desire any civil war or war of races; what it did desire was justice—justice in the jury-box, in the school-house, &c.; and they never intended to remain content until those rights were granted them.

Mr. BARRETT, of Union, was of the opinion that, while the question touched only a single point, the discussion had embraced every subject under heaven. The point was not an essential one. It was not guaranteed in the Civil Rights bill. The words "public rights" are unknown to the law, and thus State legislation upon this subject would be needless.

Mr. MCMILLAN (white) and SOLOMON MOSES (colored) favored the amendment.

Dinner hour arriving, discussion ceased. The yeas and nays were called, and the amendment carried by an overwhelming majority, but 16 voting against it. The Convention then adjourned, to meet on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. The following is the second article of the Constitution as amended: "All persons, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, born or naturalized in the United States and residents of the State for one year, are citizens of this State. They shall enjoy the same civil, political, and *public* rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties."

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE NEWCOMB CASE.

The matter of the United States *vs.* Abner C. Newcomb, an *attaché* of Marshal Murray's office, in which the defendant is charged with having accepted a bribe from a noted counterfeiter, was again before the Commissioner yesterday for examination.

The defence called seven witnesses, four of whom swore to the disreputable character of the complainant, Mrs. Brockway. Three others (Deputy Marshals) testified that the descent upon the Bleecker-street counterfeiting establishment by Newcomb was a *bona fide* affair instead of a sham seizure, as sworn by the prosecution.

The investigation will be continued on Wednesday next.

THE STEAMER TRIPOLI.

The examination in the case of the Cunard steamer *Tripoli*, which was seized by the Marshal on the ground that she had carried an excess of passengers, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Commissioner OSBORN. One of the owners of the vessel, Mr. Edward Cunard, on behalf of the North American Royal Mail Steamship Packet Company, stated that the officers of the vessel had conformed to all the regulations of the British Passenger act, and that no complaints had been made by passengers that any violations of the act had taken place on the vessel, or that they had suffered any inconvenience during the voyage.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

ANOTHER WHISKY CASE.

Four parties were arrested on Friday, and taken before Commissioner STILLWELL, charged with defrauding the Government by means of the illicit conveyance of whisky from their distillery (in Eighth-street) to an adjoining rectifying establishment. As two other parties implicated have not yet been arrested, we withhold names for the present. Those who have been apprehended were held to answer in the sum of $10,000 each.

Court of General Sessions.

The Court of General Sessions will enter upon the January Term to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Judge RUSSEL will preside, and Assistant District-Attorney Bedford will conduct the prosecution. The calendar for the month embraces a number of important cases—four being charges of murder, two of arson, three of abortion, &c.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Spiritual Household Broken up in Newark—"Adam" and "Eve" Arrested and Declared Insane.

The City of Newark has been blessed (or cursed) for four or five years past with more than her due proportion of individuals of both sexes who call themselves Spiritualists, and who, while pretending to preach holiness, practice deviltry and free-love, and corrupt the morals of all who come within the circle of their influence. Their headquarters have been, and still are, in Bank street, where they have a large hall in which they hold their meetings on Sundays and frequently on week days, and where they have established what they call a "Sabbath-school," to indoctrinate the young with their compound mixture of religion and lust. As might be expected, a spiritualistic church of such long standing has graduated many disciples, and among them have been some whose aptness in acquiring spiritualistic knowledge has made them wise beyond the written word or the teachings of the Apostles. They have accordingly left the old roost in Bank-street and ascended to a "higher plane." The principal rendezvous of these sublimated offshoots and seceders from the Bank-street synagogue is an old engine-house in the Tenth Ward, where they have established a publishing house, with a mammoth sign hung on the outer wall, for the printing of books and tracts containing the essence and quintessence of the new faith. Strange rumors have been in circulation about Newark for some time past with regard to the cuttings up and carryings on of these advanced spiritualists of the "higher plane," but nothing definite was known to the general public relative to the peculiar forms of their worship until New-Year's night. The dawn of the year 1868, it appears, was designated by the spirits as a good time for openly promulgating the new revelation, and accordingly the obedient and faithful few made preparations for the event in a manner which the uninspired pen could scarcely attempt to describe, but which may, nevertheless, be sufficiently comprehended from what follows:

The scene selected for a public display of the new rites was a dwelling-house on the corner of Chestnut and Pacific streets, occupied by a widow lady named REEVES, with a family of six children, (the eldest a daughter of 19,) and a Scotchman named MCEWEN who has figured as a prominent spiritualist in Newark for some two years past. About 9 o'clock on New-Year's evening, the street pedestrians who had occasion to pass Mrs. REEVES' house, were rather more astonished than delighted to behold MCEWEN standing in front of the open window clad in the habiliments of Adam before the fall, while the fair form of Miss REEVES, personating Eve, was seen to flit to and fro under the gas-light like a fawn gamboling in the garden of Eden. It is due more to the amazement than to the curiosity of the citizens of Newark, that such a spectacle as this should have speedily gathered a large crowd around the premises. And yet why not? The spectacle was gotten up on purpose to be seen, and if there had been no spectators the new revelation of spiritualists could not have been promulgated to the naked eye, and the citizens of Newark would have continued to see through a glass darkly, and to imagine all sorts of evil against the disciples of the new faith as they had been in the habit of doing. At least so thought MCEWEN, for when he saw the multitude gathered in front of the house he bade them walk in, "come one, come all, without money and without price." There are not many provincial crowds that would refuse an invitation to a show, and particularly a show of this kind, when offered *free gratis*, and a Newark crowd proved itself no exception, for they all went in. When they had all got within the temple, the high priest MCEWEN standing in the centre of the room, like a Roman orator without his toga, expounded to them the mysteries of the new creed. Unfortunately, there was no stenographer present to take down the literal words of the inspired orator; but from what our reporter was able to learn from those who listened to the harangue, the leading doctrines of the new sect are substantially as follows:

They believe that they have reached a "higher plane" in this sublunary existence, which leaves them entirely irresponsible for what they may do and utterly without sin; that they are in the same condition as Adam and Eve before the fall, and wholly cleansed from all the lust of the world, the flesh and the devil. They ignore human institutions, laws and customs, and act solely from the promptings of the "spirits of just men made perfect."

While MCEWEN was giving his exposition of the new faith, Miss REEVES remained standing in the costume before hinted at, and did not appear at all abashed at the scrutiny of the crowd of unbelievers. Mrs. REEVES was also habilitated in the same fashion as her daughter, and appeared equally indifferent to the gaze of the multitude.

The show was repeated again the next evening, and by this time the tidings had begun to spread, and there was loud talk among the wicked and lawless about "tar and feathers." The Police, too, got wind of the affair, and on Friday night Chief CLARK made a raid upon the Temple, and took the inmates into custody. MCEWEN was found at the headquarters in the engine-house before mentioned, and he and Miss REEVES were taken to the lock-up. Mrs. REEVES was allowed to remain in the house, as she has a large family of young children to take care of, but she will be closely watched. Several of the leading physicians of Newark examined the parties yesterday, and gave it as their opinion that they are insane.

The Judge, who has the matter in charge, has signified his intention to act upon the opinion of the doctors, and, on Monday next, will send them to the Insane Asylum at Trenton.

The Alleged Homicide in Jersey City—Coroner's Investigation Continued.

The inquest on the body of MORRIS O'CONNELL, who died on the 1st of January, as is alleged from injuries received at the hands of FRANCIS MECHLIN, keeper of a drinking-saloon, corner of Morgan and Warren streets, Jersey City, was continued yesterday morning, before Coroner WARREN and jury.

Michael Kennedy testified that he saw the deceased, Morris O'Connell, on the Sunday morning after he had been beaten; he had a black eye and was cut on the mouth; witness advised him to go to bed; he was sensible at the time.

Richard Crow testified that he saw O'Connell about ten o'clock Sunday morning, after the occurrence; he was lying in bed; he had a cut on top of the head, his eye was colored and his face cut; he appeared to be stupid from drink; advised him to send for a physician; saw O'Connor come into James Lahey's store, in the same building where he boards, on Monday afternoon; he inquired what Macklin's name was besides Frank, and said he was going to have a summons for him; he seemed to be rational in mind; he seemed to be a little under the influence of liquor, and was of intemperate habits.

Charles Field testified that on Monday afternoon, Dec. 23, between four and five o'clock, he saw Morris O'Connell fall down three steps into a basement way at No. 127 Morgan-street, striking on the flag with his back or head; witness and two women carried him into the basement, and Dr. Kopetchney was called; O'Connell did not show any marks on his head from the fall; the Doctor said he could not tell exactly what was the matter; O'Connell appeared to be under the influence of liquor; he remained motionless, and there was blood about one of his ears; his breathing was like snoring.

Elizabeth Durgan testified that she resides in Morgan-street, and knew Morris O'Connell; on the Monday before Christmas some one fell against the shutter, and on going out found O'Connell lying there; Mr. Field and Mrs. Mann helped to carry him in the basement; Dr. Kopetchney came and said there were no fractures on the man; he ordered some leeches to be put on his head; O'Connell was taken to his boarding-house about ten o'clock that night; when picked up, he was bleeding from one ear; he was insensible, and fifteen or twenty minutes after being brought in commenced to snore; could not say whether the blood came from the inside or outside of the ear.

Margaret McMann testified that she resides in Morgan-street; that on Monday afternoon witness saw O'Connell come up and lean against the stoop, and heard a sound like a fall; went down and saw O'Connell lying on his back in the area-way; the blood was running out of his right ear and left nostril; assisted to carry him, and about five minutes after went up stairs; saw him earlier in the afternoon walking along, and he appeared to be intoxicated.

Dr. O'Callahan being sworn, testified: I was first called to see deceased at request of the Coroner on the 25th of December; found a small scalp wound on the upper and back part of the head; contusion behind each ear; pupil right eye dilated; limbs restless; respiration thirty per minute; pulse sixty per minute, remitting; passage of water frequent and bloody; bowels costive, and the man in a semi-conscious state; after treatment the urine became somewhat clearer, but the general condition of the patient seemed to get worse from day to day; found no injuries of the body; we detected no internal injuries of the groin, either before or after death, and are therefore positive there was no such an injury; a *post-mortem* examination was made by witness and Drs. Watson and Hays; found a small wound of scalp in the back of the head; skin behind each ear discolored by effused blood; on removing the scalp, found the muscles of the left temporal region in a softened condition and loaded with effused blood; the scalp wound did not penetrate entirely to the bone; found an extensive fracture of the skull extending three-fourths around the head from the left temporal bone, terminating at the base of the skull; there was a good deal of blood extravasated on the dura mater, but the brain itself was in a normal condition; the conclusion arrived at was that death was caused by fracture of the skull; it would be possible, but not probable, that a man would move about with such a fracture; hardly think it possible that a man would move about for forty-eight hours after receiving such a fracture.

Dr. Hays testified that a man could not walk about forty-eight hours after receiving a fracture of that sort; all the vital organs were perfectly healthy.

At this stage of the proceedings, 12:45 P. M., Mr. DIXON moved that the prisoner be admitted to bail. Mr. CLARKE, for the State, objected, and the Coroner declined to admit to bail at this time.

The jury then took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Policeman Chasotte testified that on the Saturday night before Christmas, while at the corner of Washington and Steuben streets, Officer Garvin came up and we proceeded to the corner of Green and South Eighth streets, where there was a crowd; this was about half-past one o'clock Sunday morning; saw Morris O'Connell there very drunk and noisy; took him to the Station-house and made a charge against him for being drunk and fighting; noticed blood on his head, face and coat collar; he was very ugly when being taken down to the cells.

The evidence of several other witnesses was taken, which added no material facts to the case. The jury retired at 4:15 P. M., and, after an absence of twenty minutes, rendered the following verdict:

"That the said MORRIS O'CONNELL came to his death from a fracture of the skull, caused by accidentally falling into the area of house No. 127 Morgan-street, on the afternoon of Monday, Dec. 23, 1867." (Signed,) ISAAC EDGE, foreman; Leroy Schermerhorn, Nelson H. Coyhendall, Matthew Doyle, Samuel Bridgart, Peter Kappes, Wm. Wheeler, Peter Curley, John D. Nolan and Wm. J. Babcock.

The prisoner, MECHLIN, was discharged from custody on the charge of homicide, and held for assault and battery.

The Revolver Again—A Man Shot Down in the Bowery Without Provocation.

RICHARD CASEY was arrested yesterday by Sergt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having committed a felonious assault upon WILLIAM CONNELL, of No. 121 Mulberry-street, by shooting him with a pistol. It appears that about 1 o'clock yesterday morning CONNELL was passing through the Bowery with Miss MAGGIE BROWN, and as they passed CASEY, who was standing on the corner of Bayard-street, he shook some money at CONNELL, who considered the act to be insulting. He demanded an explanation of CASEY, who retorted by knocking off CONNELL'S hat, and followed it up by knocking down the owner. As CONNELL was regaining his feet CASEY drew a pistol from his pocket and fired it at his opponent, who fell wounded. CASEY then fired a second shot at the prostrate man, and threatened to shoot Miss BROWN.

The prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN during the forenoon session of the Tombs Police Court, when Miss BROWN and Miss EMMA GARDNER, both residing at No. 28 Madison-street, appeared before the magistrate and made affidavits against the prisoner. These two young women were with CONNELL at the time, and saw CASEY shake some money at CONNELL, who demanded the reason for such a proceeding, as before stated. When CASEY knocked down CONNELL he drew a revolver and deliberately shot the latter, who fell down in the gutter, and before CONNELL could make any attempt to rise again CASEY fired another shot, the bullet taking effect in the back part of his head, causing insensibility. CASEY then turned to MAGGIE BROWN and exclaimed "—— I'll take it out of you next." He did not fire any more shots, however, but attempted to escape.

The magistrate remanded the accused to await the result of the wounds sustained by CONNELL, and sent the two girls to the House of Detention for Witnesses.

Coroner SCHIRMER was also notified of the facts in the case, and requested to hold an *ante-mortem* examination at the New-York Hospital. He proceeded thither for that purpose, but found Mr. CONNELL in such a condition that it is extremely doubtful whether he will ever be able to make any statement whatever.

Another Murderous Affray.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening an affray occurred in the butcher shop of JACOB SCHEER, at No. 262 First-avenue, when the proprietor was stabbed, and it is feared fatally wounded. It appears that a gang of rowdies and street loafers have made the butcher shop their rendezvous for some time past, much to SCHEER'S annoyance, who ordered them to depart in no measured terms. One of the number, named KELLY, took especial umbrage at the language used by SCHEER, and attacked him while he stood in front of his shop, using one of the knives as a weapon. Before the butcher could escape, KELLY plunged the knife into SCHEER'S abdomen, inflicting a fearful wound, through which the bowels protruded. SCHEER was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition. Coroner SCHIRMER was summoned in haste by the Eighteenth Ward Police to hear the dying man's *ante-mortem* statement, which he did soon after 11 o'clock. The assailant escaped arrest; but as he is well known, Capt. CAMERON is sanguine of securing him.

Extraordinary Credulity—Another Alleged Ticket Swindle.

CHARLES MCCARTY, temporarily stopping at No. 77 Robinson-street, appeared before Justice HOGAN yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, and preferred a complaint for swindling against JACOB OTTO, of No. 210 Houston-street. He stated that on the 21st of September last he called at a ticket office, at No. 75 Robinson-street, for the purpose of purchasing passage tickets to Cork for himself and brother. He met OTTO there in company with two other men, and they agreed to furnish the desired tickets, OTTO seeming to take the lead in the business. MCCARTY agreed to pay $50 for his two tickets, and exhibited $1,199 in American gold coin and $3,330 in United States Treasury notes and National Bank bills, expressing a wish that they should exchange the same into its equivalent in English gold coin. OTTO demanded a percentage of 28 cents on every dollar exchanged, which MCCARTY agreed to pay. OTTO then gave him a paper purporting to be a receipt for the money received. On the 25th of September he called again at the Robinson-street office where he found OTTO, who gave him his tickets and counted out 354 English sovereigns and 28 English shillings. The men with OTTO then assisted him in placing these 354 sovereigns in a belt, sewing up the gold coin with a needle and thread, and handing the silver to MCCARTY for loose change. OTTO then hurried their victim out of the office and into a wagon, which was driven rapidly to the dock, where the steamer lay preparatory to sailing, and MCCARTY was shipped off almost at the last moment. On his arrival in Queenstown, Ireland, eleven days after sailing from New-York, MCCARTY examined his belt for the first time, and discovered that, instead of having £768 in English gold, he had only received £172, thus making a deficit of $3,447. He consulted the police and the steamship Company officials, who counseled him to return to this City and make an effort to recover his money, and acting on this advice, MCCARTY, who is, as might be presumed, a very ignorant and credulous man, took a return passage and arrived in New-York on Monday last. He made an unsuccessful effort to find OTTO and demand the money he alleges has been kept from him, and he finally applied on Friday to Officer MALLORY, of the Third Ward Police, for assistance, and so procured the arrest of the accused. When the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate these facts were reduced to the form of an affidavit, and OTTO was held for examination, he furnishing bail in the sum of $5,000. He denies the charge, and it is understood that his counsel will rely on an *alibi* for his line of defence.

Coroner's Cases.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital over the remains of WM. SMITH, aged 53 years, and a resident of Seventeenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, who died from injuries resulting from a fall. The deceased had been sent on Friday by ANDREW YALE, of No. 130 Charles-street, and a carman, to No. 102 Reade-street, where he was to get some movable shop-counters. About 2 o'clock he returned to No. 271 Canal-street with the counters, which belonged to Messrs. A. M. NICHOLS & Co., who were moving in. The firm were having a register put in, and a hole 20x26 inches had been cut in the store floor near the door. Deceased and the porter, CHARLES EDGAR, carried the counters in, and both saw the hole. On carrying in the third counter SMITH was behind, and as he passed over the hole, slipped and fell through into the cellar, sustaining a fracture of the base of the skull, death ensuing from compression of the brain. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

An inquest was held at the New-York Hospital yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, over the remains of LAWRENCE LEANDER, aged 20 years, who died from the effects of injuries he received by falling between a South Ferry boat and the bridge, his left leg being badly crushed. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the body of EDWARD MCADAMS, who fell from a ladder in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, near Third-avenue, on Thursday last, and died from his injuries. A verdict in accordance was recorded by the jury. Deceased was a laborer, 29 years age, and a native of Ireland.

An inquest was held by Coroner ROLLINS, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of JOHN ALVERN, a painter, who died from injuries received on Friday by a fall from the roof of No. 306 East Broadway. As the occurrence was an accidental one, a verdict in accordance was rendered. Deceased resided at No. 468 Avenue A.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at No. 90 West Twenty-eighth-street, over the remains of SARAH ANN MCGEE, aged 3 years. Deceased had been left alone on Friday evening, by her mother, when she obtained possession of a bottle containing some sort of intoxicating liquor, of which she drank so much that insensibility ensued. Although medical aid was summoned and restoratives applied, death ensued yesterday.

Court of Special Sessions.

Following is the record of the cases disposed of at the Special Sessions, before Justices KELLY and DOWLING, during the year 1867: On charges of petit larceny there were 1,824 convicted, 252 acquitted, and 501 discharged; of assault and battery, 957 convicted, 185 acquitted, and 811 discharged; of disorderly house, 55 convicted, 13 acquitted, and 7 discharged; of violating Health law, 165 convicted, 14 acquitted, and 23 discharged; of violating Excise law, 71 convicted, 41 acquitted, and 2 discharged; of cruelty to animals, 168 convicted, 23 acquitted, and 9 discharged; of assault with intent to steal, 24 convicted, 3 acquitted, and 2 discharged; of gambling, 11 convicted, 3 acquitted, and 1 discharged; of carrying burglar's tools, 15 convicted, 3 acquitted, and 1 discharged; of other misdemeanors, 105 convicted, 17 acquitted, and 33 discharged; making a total of convictions, 3,395; of acquittals, 554; and of discharges, 1,390—in all, with 62 sent to General Sessions, 5,491 cases.

Following are the penalties imposed on the convicted: There were sent to Penitentiary—males, 1,176; females, 299; total, 475. To City Prison—males, 96; females, 48; total, 144. To House of Refuge—boys, 213; girls, 11; total, 224. Fined—males, 949; females, 97; total, 1,046. The amount received for fines was $12,670.

The Bank Messenger Robbery—The Prisoners Discharged.

An examination was continued yesterday by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, in the case of EDWARD GOODEY, WASHINGTON SMITH, *alias* Goodey, and THOMAS MCKEON, who were arrested a few days ago on suspicion of being implicated in the assault upon and robbery of a bank messenger on the 13th ult., when Mr. LEWIS H. KINGSLEY, of the Bank of the State of New-York, was despoiled of a satchel containing $3,685,561 in checks and money. As the evidence did not prove sufficient to identify any of the prisoners, the magistrate discharged them on motion of counsel. MCKEON was allowed to depart, as the GOODEYS were detained on a bench warrant from the District Attorney's office, WASHINGTON having been indicted for larceny in stealing a quantity of jewelry from Mr. WELSH, of Greenwich-street, and his brother wanted in Jamaica, L. I., to answer a charge of robbery.

An Accomplished Swindler.

"A lady of distinction and high station, but unfortunately poor," who has, for months, succeeded in merely keeping herself alive to realize the wretchedness of her condition, has at last come to an inglorious end. This person has written letters to not a few of the virtuous and faithful husbands in the United States, offering to present her young and beautiful but careworn person before them, at any given place deemed most convenient, providing they sent her a remittance of sufficient money to pay her traveling expenses, and enough to pay off a few small debts. Her letters were written from Point St. Charles, Jaques Cartier County, Lower Canada, and signed with the pretty name of "Minnie," her full name being Miss MINNIE L. PURY. She wrote her letters in a beautiful delicate lady's hand, claimed to be of the British aristocracy, but degraded, owing to a misfortune which happened to her on the European Continent. Superintendent KENNEDY, with the best motives, held some correspondence with her, then had her watched, and ultimately she was captured by the Montreal police, when she proved to be an elderly, bold, stout individual of the masculine gender, named GREENWOOD. The arrest was made at the Post-office in Montreal, where the swindler had called for his letters, eight of which were waiting to his address, several of them containing money.

The Croton Department.

From the annual report of the Croton Department, which is now being prepared, it appears that the receipts of the Department during the past year, as compared with 1866, were as follows:

Titles of accounts.	1867.	1866.
Water rents and penalties	$1,176,728 00	$1,035,558 66
Permits for taps in water pipes	8,365 00	6,869 50
Permits for sewer connections	47,895 50	29,775 50
Permits for vault const'g	45,7[illegible]5 78	39,617 25
Petty cash	1,015 24	1,382 13
Totals	$1,279,729 52	$1,113,203 24

The aggregate increase in 1867 over 1866 is $166,526 48.

A very large amount of work has been done in the construction of new sewers, stone-block and Nicolson pavements; thirty-two different contracts for laying stone-block pavements were made, amounting in all to 215,850 square yards; 29,000 square yards of the Nicolson or wooden pavement ordered by the Common Council, have been laid at an expense of $4 75 per square yard in the following streets: Mercer-street, from Canal to Eighth-street; Broad-street, from Wall-street to South-street; Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce, and Pearl-street, from Wall to Fulton.

The amount expended on the construction of sewers, laying of pavements and cross walks, for which the City is reimbursed by assessments, was $1,292,677 83.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

DISHONEST RAILWAY EMPLOYE.

On Friday, one of the numerous trains on the Morris and Essex Railroad, running between Newark and Hoboken, was under the partial charge of JOHN L. DRAKE, a brakesman and an old employe of the Company. While in transit, the baggage-car was entered and a package containing $423 in cash stolen therefrom. When the larceny was discovered DRAKE was found to be missing, and as suspicion attached itself to him he was traced to New-York. Capt. GREER, of the Third Ward, being applied to, detailed Roundsman DILLON, of his force, to assist the railroad officials in their search. About midnight DRAKE was found in a saloon in Greene-street, "standing treat" to a crowd of men and women, and as he drew the stolen package from his pocket to pay the reckoning, he was arrested and subsequently locked up. The prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning and fully committed for trial, he having pleaded guilty.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

CAPTURE OF ALLEGED BURGLARS.

Yesterday morning JOHN MADDER, doing business at No. 948 Broadway, going to his store found that during the night the premises had been entered by burglars, who had torn away the iron bars from a rear window, and thus easily gained access through the window. An examination of the stock showed that a quantity of whips had been stolen, and other articles amounting in value to $376. The thieves had also ransacked a drawer, and carried away a revolver and pen-knife. Mr. MADDER at once proceeded to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house and gave information of the burglary and a particular description of the articles stolen, and especially of the revolver and penknife. The sergeant at the desk then showed two articles of the kind, which he identified as his property. The revolver and knife, it appeared, had been taken from JAMES BYRON and JAMES BIRDSELL, arrested by Officer MALONEY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, during the night, in the immediate vicinity of MADDER'S store. The officer had no information of any burglary having been committed, but having found the prisoners prowling about the door of a store, had arrested them as suspicious persons. The finding upon them of the pistol and knife was considered to connect them with the burglary, and they were committed for trial.

A SINGULAR CASE.

MOSES STRAUSS, doing business at No. 520 West Thirty-eighth-street, made an affidavit that during the night of the 31st of December his store was burglariously entered, by forcing open the door leading from the hallway of the house, and a barrel of vinegar, valued at $120, stolen. He charged that the offence had been committed by JOHN GARTLAND and LAWRENCE FAIHEY, both of whom seem to have been engaged in business in the immediate vicinity of the scene of the burglary. In support of the charge he adduced the evidence of PATRICK MCCOHN, also a resident near the store, who alleges that be was awakened about 3 o'clock in the morning by noises in the premises of STRAUSS, and that he went down to the front door and knocked for admittance, but met with no response. He remained on the watch, however, and about 5 o'clock he saw GARTLAND let FAIHEY out of the store. With this information, Mr. STRAUSS sought the aid of the Police. Officer STAHL, of the Sixteenth Precinct, upon searching the premises of GARTLAND, found a barrel of vinegar covered up with rags, which STRAUSS claimed to be his stolen property. Upon this evidence the prisoner GARTLAND was held in $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions. FAIHEY has not yet been arrested.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

CHARLES MEILING, residing at No. 51 Sullivan-street, states that New-Year's night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at the corner of Varick and Charlton streets, he met CORNELIUS WARD and four other men, who are unknown to him. WARD, he says, knocked him down with a large club, but that he got to his feet again before the men had time to intercept him, fled up Charlton-street and took refuge in a basement. His assailants, however, pursued and dragged him from the basement to the sidewalk, where they rifled his person of a watch and chain, four cigars and a handkerchief, WARD all the time standing over him with the club. The robbery accomplished, the robbers fled. Yesterday MEILING met WARD upon the street, recognized him and caused his arrest. The prisoner, who is a seaman, 24 years of age, denied his guilt, but was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

MINOR CASES.

PATRICK MCCANN, arrested by Officer DAVIS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was committed for trial at the Special Sessions upon a complaint charging him with stealing one dead hog, valued at $17. It was alleged that he received a load of hogs at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, giving a receipt for 37, but taking 38, and that he left the extra one in a yard at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue.

ALFRED BRIDGMAN, No. 876 Broadway, preferred a complaint against JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD, his clerk, alleging that he had stolen a small amount of money from the drawer of the store. Suspecting the accused of dishonest practices he had placed marked money in the drawer, which HOLLINGSHEAD had taken. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A UNIQUE LARCENY.

WILLIAM SNYDER had the charged preferred against him by Officer CRONIN, of the Thirteenth Precinct, that he feloniously stole and carried away a hydrant from the corner of Grand and East-street. The bulky article thus laboriously removed from a public street has not been recovered, and the evidence against SNYDER is stated to be his confession of his guilt. He was committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

YET ANOTHER.

Not to be outdone by his hydrant comrade, THOS. CONE, it is alleged, stole a goat from the front of the residence of its owner, EDWARD COSTELLO, of No. 304 East Twelfth-street. The goat being valued at $20, CONE was sent to the Special Sessions for trial.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4—11:15 A. M.

Consols for money, 92⅞, and for the account, 92⅞@92⅞.

American Securities are flat at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty bonds.......... 72⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......... 88⅜
Erie Railway Shares.......... 48⅜

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 4—11:15 A. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 77.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 4—11:15 A. M.

COTTON is firm. The estimated sales to-day are 12,000 bales. The opening prices are as follows—

Middling Uplands.......... 7⅛d.
Middling Orleans.......... 7⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS are firm but quiet. Corn, 46s. 9d. for mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 3d. for white California, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red; Barley, 5s. 3d. for American; Oats, 3s. 3d. for American; Peas, 47s. 6d, for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. for Winter-cured extra prime Mess; Pork, 74s. for new prime Eastern Mess; Lard, 49s. 9d. for fine American; Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine; Bacon, 40s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 27s. 6d. Resin, 6s. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 43s. 9d. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. Petroleum, 2s. ℔ gallon, for spirits and 1s. 3½d. for refined. Cloverseed, 46s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4—11:15 A. M.

Whale Oil, £39 ℔ 250 gallons. Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £37 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4—1:30 P. M.

Consols for money.......... 92⅞
Consuls for the account.......... 92⅞@92⅞
United States Five-twenty Bonds.......... 72⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares.......... 88⅜
Erie Railway Shares.......... 48⅜

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 4—1:30 P. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 77.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 4—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—There is rather a more quiet feeling in the Cotton market. The sales to-day amount to 30,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales are to arrive. Quotations are without change.

Middling Uplands.......... 7⅛d.
Middling Orleans.......... 7⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—Extra State Flour, 37s. 6d. Corn, Wheat, Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—New Eastern Prime Mess Pork has declined to 73s. and Bacon to 40s. Beef, Lard and Cheese are without alteration.

The Produce market is without change.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 4—1:30 P. M.

The prices of all articles in our markets remain as quoted in the 11:15 A. M. dispatch.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Jan. 4—1:30 P. M.

PETROLEUM firmer; Standard White, 45 francs.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Jan. 4—Evening.

The market for Petroleum closed active and firmer; Standard White, 46 francs ℔ bbl.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 4—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds closed somewhat firmer at 77@77⅛ for the old issue.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 4.

SUGAR—Sales of Nos. 10@12 at 7½@8½ reals, and at 9½ reals for Muscavado. The tendency of the market is downward. MOLASSES 5¼@5½ reals for Clayed, and 6¾@6½ reals for Muscovado. FREIGHTS are unchanged. BACON $13 25 ℔ cwt. BUTTER 26c.@36c. ℔ ℔. HAMS dull at $14@$18 ℔ cwt. LARD, 16c.@17c. ℔ ℔. ONIONS, $3 50@$4 ℔ bbl. POTATOES $5@$5 50 ℔ bbl.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 4—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—Miss N. Davenport and Miss Kate Davenport, of Ohio; Miss L. Williams, Mrs. Hartley, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Barker, J. Cameron, B. S. Osbon, John Orton, Geo. W. Shurd, J. D. Taip, J. W. Cunningham, J. Perry and wife, M. H. Elkin, W. D. Hutchinson, U. D. French, E. W. Harding, J. M. Parker, wife and 2 children, John C. Grubach, M. M. Dux, G. R. Hayne, Gilbert Wilson, Wm. G. Hall, Wm. Rounds, Dr. W. W. Byford, John Boice, Alfred Theadin and lady, L. Remish and 2 children, Dr. W. W. Brayley, Toronto, C. W.; A. G. Gill, Geo. Odione, Mrs. Hescott, C. R. F. Topham, Mrs. Dixbury, Julian Yelaigo, Louis Alvoney, Rev. J. Hodges, O. M. Phillips, J. T. Verdin and servant, Fred. C. Adams and wife, J. S. Hurling.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—J. H. Wiggin and wife, C. P. Miller, J. H. Bucker, G. A. Kendall, Mrs. T. D. Freitag, J. W. McClintock, W. McClintock, George F. Rice, John T. Cronley, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Allen, Dexter Allen, Jno. W. McGonegal, Thos. Atkinson, L. Coolidge, E. S. Wheeler, Samuel G. Whiters, Miss Jennie Starbuck, D. C. Williams and lady, Rev. Geo. C. Packer, Wm. C. Hunderson, wife and 2 children, Miss Mary Anderson, Mrs. C. A. Gildersleve, Henry W. Thompson, Major M. R. Crochran.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—John M. Hayes, Jackson Murray, Wilson J. Peterson, Samuel Pierson, Herman Serig, Edward Stern, S. W. Dunning, Patrick Cunningham, J. P. Sears, George Hack, Frederick Stapp, L. Grundere, Anthony Theis.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Gen. Grant, from New-Orleans—Mrs. L. H. Henry, E. Jarrrier, F. Bock.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 25	Sun sets	4 47	Moon sets	2 16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 55	Gov. Island	3 44	Hell Gate	5 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Ladona, Hovey, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Empire, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Worcester, Graham, Baltimore, C. W. Perveil; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Hatteras, Couch, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.

Ships Duisburg, (Pruss.,) Hollies, Baltimore, C. Luling & Co.; Electric, (Ham.,) Junge, Hamburg via Philadelphia, Sloman & Edye; Humboldt, (Ham.,) Peyn, Hamburg via Philadelphia, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Contest, (Br.,) Kline, Buenos Ayres, Pendergast Bros.

Brigs Marco Polo, (Br.,) Canning, St. Jago, Cuba, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Union Star, (Br.,) Merriam, St. John's, N. F., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; E. A. Reed, (Br.,) O'Donnell, Aspinwall, Central Am. Transit Co.; Louisa, (Br.,) Bell, London via Wilmington, N. C.; Carrie D., Conary, Gibraltar and Malta, Thayer & Sargent; Allianz, (Pruss.,) Beck, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Louise Frances, Allen, Mobile and Pensacola, I. B. Gager; Ida Della Torre, Barrett, Galveston, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Alfred Mason, Rose, City Point, Goldthwaite & Overton; C. J. Young, Richardson, Cabarien, Miller & Houghton; Walter Raleigh, Nickerson, Aspinwall, Murray, Ferris & Co.; H. S. Collins, Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., J. N. Briggs & Co.; A. C. Woodbury, Walch, Gloucester, J. A. Stetson & Co.; Messenger, Locknart, Vera Cruz, R. Porter & Co.; Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, Stamford, J. N. Briggs & Co.; Oneida, Davis, Aspinwall, H. W. Loud & Co.; America, Reynolds, Providence, G. N. Stranahan; Dragon, (Br.,) Duncan, Barbados, E. T. Smith & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Virginia, Sherwood, Vera Cruz Dec. 23, Sisal and Havana 28th, with mdse. and passengers to E. W. Turner. Jan. 1, 7 A. M., lat. 33 30, lon. 77 30, spoke schr. Constitution, from New-York for Key West, lying to, with loss of rails; wanted no assistance, except sails; wished to be reported. Dec. 22, Robert O. Debney, 2d stewart of steamship Virginia, fell overboard at Sisal, and was immediately drowned, aged 21 years, a native of Stratford, England.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans Dec. 29, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Encountered very heavy S. E. gales from Southwest Pass to the Tortugas. Dec. 31, passed off Key West steamship St. Louis, from New-Orleans for Boston. Died on board Dec. 30, John Connolly, a stowaway; was buried at sea.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah 65 hours, with cotton and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. On the 3d inst., lat. 37 16, lon. 74 45, passed steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah 75 hours, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, Savannah Jan. 1, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship Prima Donna, Harriman, San Francisco Sept. 10, with mdse. to Samuel Willets & Co. Crossed the equator in the Pacific Oct. 4, lat. 111 48; passed Cape Horn Nov. 7; Dec. 29, lat. 28 56, lon. 74 08, boarded the schr. John H. French, of Philadelphia, 11 days from Boston, bound to Galveston. Had light winds the entire passage.

Bark Minerva, (Norw.) Sorensen, Newcastle, Eng., 51 ds., with coal to H. E. Moring.

Bark Honduras, (of Honduras,) Huxford, Buenos Ayres Nov. 10, Barbados Dec. 19, St. Croix 19th, St. Thomas 23d, in ballast to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Brig Hattie B., Daggert, Elizabethport, with coal for Aspinwall.

Brig Havana, Bennis, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong northerly and northeast gales.

Schr. Tampico, Lombard, Tampico 23 ds., with hemp and logwood to Bruguire & Thebaud. Left no vessels. Dec. 30, in the Gulf Stream, had a heavy gale from N. E.; split mainsail, broke steering gear. Off Cape Fear, exchanged signals with steamer Wyoming, bound S.

Schr. Cyrus Fossett, (of Bristol,) Harding, Kingston, Jam., Dec. 6, and Salt River 13 ds., with logwood to Leaycraft & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal, bound to New-Haven.

Schr. O. Spellman, Pelton, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. E. Lindsay, Hill, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Addie P. Stimpson, Stimpson, ——, with iron for Providence.

Schr. Charlotte Fish, (of Thomaston,) Strong, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with yellow pine lumber to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. J. H. Seguin, French, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal for Bergen Point.

Schr. E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Kelly, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport, Conn.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Heuston, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Marcena Monson, Dayton, Alexandria, for Providence.

Schr. Annie Burgen, Thompson, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Colyer, Murphy, Greenwich.

Schr. Pilgrim, McGinnis, Greenwich.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Niante, Snow, Amboy, for Taunton, Moss.

WIND—At sunset, W., light.

Sailed.

Steamships City of London, for Liverpool; Arago, Aspinwall; Geo. Washington and Ladona, New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, Savannah; Manhattan, Charleston; Niagara, Norfolk; Hatteras, City Point and Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Arr. bark Lincoln, New-Orleans; brigs Julia Langley, Tesasona, via Scituate, where she was ashore; Abby, Gonaives; Marshall Dutch, and Charles Heath, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 4.—Arr. steamer Champion, New-York.

Sld. steamers Charleston, New-York; Sea Gull, Baltimore; schrs. Nellie Bowers, Boston; Clara Bell, Darien, Ga.; Mary Fletcher, Mobile.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 4.—Arr. bark Arena, from Greenock, with coal, for orders. Took off, Dec. 5, lat. 40 30, lon. 53 22 W., the crew of the brig Agent, of Nova Scotia, from New-York for Alacantra, Spain, she being in a sinking condition. The schr. Florence V. Turner is ashore south of Cape Henry. Arrangements are being made to get her off. The brig E. P. Swett, from Savannah, has passed up.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 3, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Osprey, New-York, Boston, M. R. G. Clifford, Providence, R. I. Remaining, vessels before reported, schrs. Gen. Peircy, Moro, Catharine Wilcox, John Glusman, Plymouth Rock, Pomona, Nellie Chase, A. Taylor, Daniel W. Clark, Sarah L. Simpson, F. A. Ward. Brigs Lena Hutton, C. T. Tomkins, Timothy Field.

Sailed, 5 P. M.—Schr. H. Alwood.

Arr., 3d, A. M.—Bark. Rachel, Pensacola, Boston; schrs. Hattie Ross, Philadelphia, Portland; Sarah Wyman, New-York, Westport.

Wind W. N. W.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 4.—Arr. ships Douglas Castle, Greenock; Castle of Picton, Glasgow.

Sld. steamships San Salvador and Montgomery, New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia.

Cld. ship Flora Hulbert, Havre; schr. Bay State, New-York.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 4, 11:15 P. M.—The steamship Denmark, from Liverpool Dec. 11, is now passing the Hook, bound in.

Miscellaneous.

The Tarrytown freight propeller Armitage Breasley, reported on the 3d as sunk by the ice at Irvington dock, with an assorted cargo valued at $30,000, was raised by the wrecking steamer John Fuller. The propeller Breasley is now on the railway at Nyack.

Spoken, &c.

Arab—whal. bark, of New-Bedford, 6 months and 5 days out, cruising, Nov. 18, lat. 22 S., lon. 36 30 W.; had taken 275 bbls. oil; all well.

Damon—bark, from Buenos Ayres for New-York, Nov. 23, lat. 18 44 S., lon. 34 40; had sprung head of mainmast.

Golden Fleece—ship, bound for Liverpool, was signalized Nov. 26.

John Wooster—bark, of and from Boston, for San Francisco, Nov. 7, lat. 58 19, lon. 66 52.

Mary E. Kimball—Br. bark, of Liverpool, strg. south, was passed Dec. 6, 100 miles north of Pernambuco and 7 miles from the land.

Foreign Ports.

At Vera Cruz, Dec. 20, steamship St. Thomas, (Br.,) from London; brig Engeberg, (Norw.,) from Cadiz, Spain; brig Trial, from Pensacola, lumber loaded; brig Pacific, (Hamb.,) from Hamburg; steamship Tobasco, (Mexico,) Parez, from Minatitlan, loading with troops and munitions of war, as it was reported they were in rebellion there, as well as in Yucatan, where they changed governments three times in ten days.

At St. Thomas, Dec. 23, brigs J. W. Spencer, wtg. orders; James Miller, from Boston, with loss of mainboom and mainsail.

At Barbados, Dec. 16, bark May Flower, from Trinidad, just arr.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—Sld. steamship Columbia, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 4—Noon.—The steamship Virginia, Capt. Prowse, of the National Steamship Company, which left New-York on the 21st of December, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning, on the way to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Jan. 4.—The steamship Columbia, Capt. Carnaghan, of the Anchor Line, which left New-York on the 21st of December, arrived in the Clyde to-day, on the way to this port.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—Evening.—Advices have been received here which state that the Boston brig Lorana, Capt. Nickerson, which left New-York on the 16th of October for Beyrout, Syria, when near that port went ashore, and would be obliged to discharge. The crew were saved. The amount of damage has not been ascertained.

30,000 FRANCS ! !

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT

WORLD'S FAIR..........London.
WORLD'S FAIR..........New-York.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE......Paris.

AND

Winner of the Wager

OF

30,000 FRANCS ! !

($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, N. Orleans.

PUBLIC FAVOR TOWARD HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

This hygienic beverage has grown wonderfully in favor since its introduction. It receives the unqualified approbation of doctors, and is used by thousands of families in this City and all over the country as a health-giving and health-sustaining beverage, and a pleasant and sure household remedy. We publish a few new credentials from private parties, addressed with orders to HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, No. 542 Broadway, New-York.

NEW YORK, 310 Broadway, Dec. 26, 1867.

PLEASE SEND, EVERY MONDAY, ONE DOZEN OF YOUR SPLENDID MALT EXTRACT. MY ASTHMA HAS IMPROVED MUCH, AND I WISH TO DRINK IT ALWAYS FOR ITS STOMACHIC PROPERTIES. * * * * *

L. LEVENSEN.

NEW YORK, 184 Eldridge-st.

(EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.)—AT LAST MY PHYSICIAN INDUCED ME TO TRY HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. ITS TASTE DELIGHTED ME, AND I COULD TAKE IT WITHOUT THROWING IT OFF. SOON AFTERWARD I COULD DIGEST BROTH, THEN CHICKEN, AND NOW I HAVE LEFT MY BED, ENJOY SOME STRENGTH, AND A GOOD APPETITE. * * * *

MRS. MAIDHOF.

M. D. VENN, of Pittsburg, writes:

It is pleasant as a beverage (tonic), and agreeable and sure as a remedy.

M. D. CLOHS, Newburg, writes:

I knew it in Europe. There is no better remedy for consumption, and for many chronical cases.

From M. D. SCHAEFFER, Alleghany:

One might search through a whole drug store without finding such a reliable remedy for coughs, colds, and all affections of the lungs.

Prices:

1 dozen of Hoff's Malt Extract, $6.
12 dozen of Beverage of Health, $50.

Delivered, free of charge, as required, to any part of this city and suburbs.

For sale at the depot, 542 Broadway, and everywhere.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 157, Jan. 4, 1868.
32, 28, 35, 4, 67, 60, 8, 66, 20, 12, 6, 62.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 158, Jan. 4, 1868.
66, 4, 32, 7, 26, 40, 16, 18, 55, 24, 48, 56, 9.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 57, Jan. 4, 1868.
37, 56, 6, 45, 25, 22, 14, 13, 58, 48, 30, 73, 61, 44.

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 58, Jan. 4, 1868.
30, 48, 9, 65, 67, 72, 71, 44, 66, 75, 31, 14, 60.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.

THE FIRM OF WM. L. GODFREY & CO., dealers in liquors, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM L. GODFREY and JAMES W. HACK are hereby authorized to settle the affairs of said firm.
(Signed)
WM. L. GODFREY,
JOS. A. ROSE,
JAMES W. HACK.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IS DESIROUS of letting furnished rooms, with or without board; single gentlemen preferred; rooms on second floor; a first-class house in every particular. No. 112 East 17th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A TRAVELER WHO HAS A large acquaintance with consumers of cast-steel, particularly railroad trade. Apply to Adirondac Steel Manufacturing Company, Jersey City, N. J.